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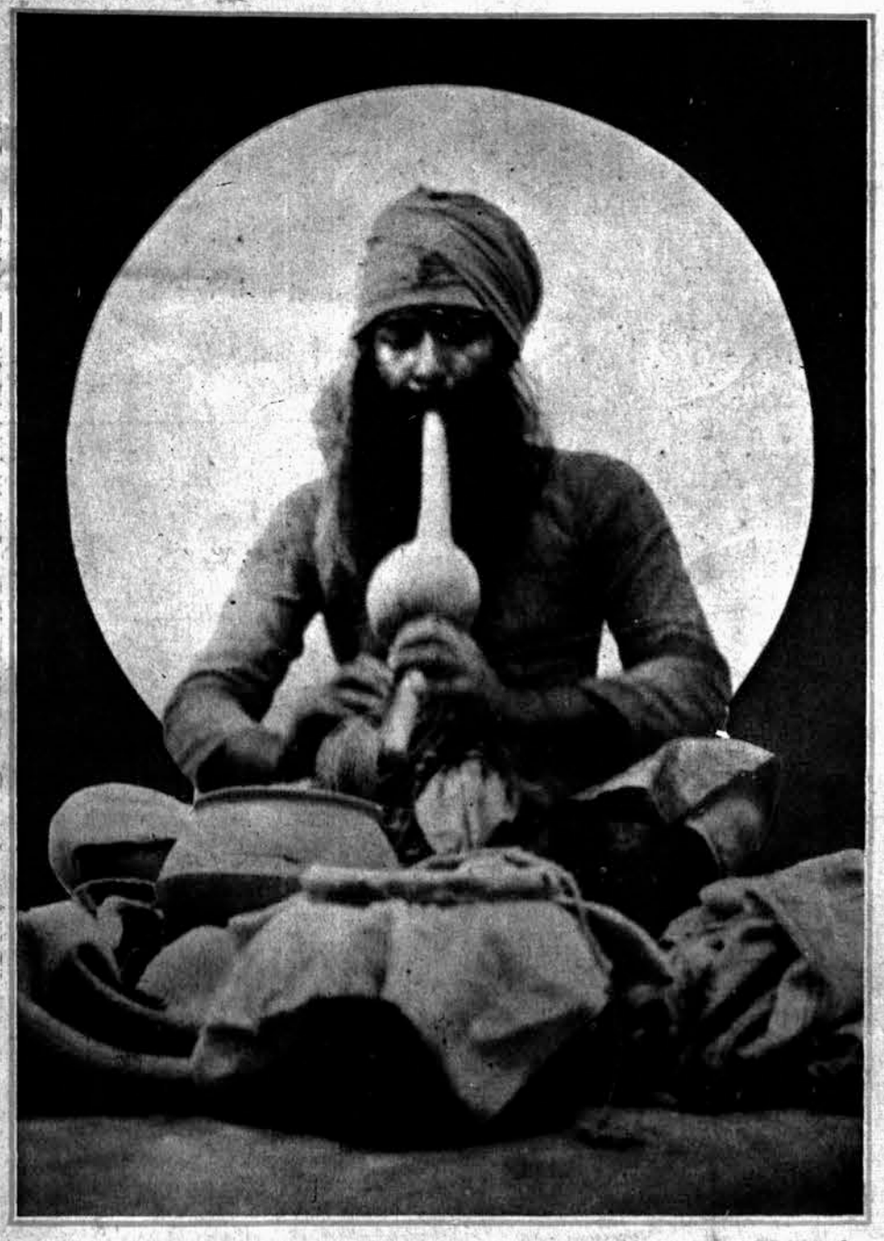

THE SNAKE CHARMER

—Vasudev Muljimal.

Guadarrama, Spain: A tense moment in the current Civil War in Spain, as rebel troops huddle behind a mountain roadside wall before staging an attack on a Leftist salient.

"KISS ME NOT" is the name of the Vienna club founded by Valerie Schneck (above) in health interests. It now has 5,274 members.

"We are with you, heroic workers of Spain." A mass meeting of 120,000 Russian Communists was held in the Red Square in Moscow to listen to speeches praising the Madrid Popular Front Government and denouncing the Fascist Rebels. More than $2,000,000 was raised in a canvass of Russian factories to be sent to the workers of Spain.

Men must fight, women must weep: A scene in the village square at Simancas, following the funeral of a rebel soldier who was killed in action against the Government forces. The Priest who conducted the funeral service is seen in left background. Women relatives of the victim are in foreground.

Prince Udayasinhrao Gaekwar.

La Calzada, Spain: With what scanty belongings they could gather in rough sacks, these inhabitants of Navalmeral arrive at La Calzada in motor lorries. They are fleeing before the rebel advance.

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Travancore's New Dewan

A "Close Up" Of Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer

(By NILKAN PERUMAL)

"One of the cleverest men I have ever met in life" wrote Edwin Samuel Montagu in his "Indian Diary" recording his impressions of Sir. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer. But clever men are not always successful in life. "C.P." is both clever and successful. His public career has been crowned with enviable success and he earned it all himself. And the secret of his success, at it strikes me, is due to two important factors. They are his constant hunger for work and the ambition for achievement.

To-day Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer's name blazes forth on the front page of our newspapers. In fact it has been so for the last fifteen years. He is in the news practically every day. His interviews and lectures are vital news to pressmen. In the far heights of Simla he is seen talking constitutional matters with the Viceroy one day and at Allahabad the next day, discussing unemployment with Sapru. He goes over to Hyderabad the next day with the prophetic impluse of a Wells to tell an eager audience about the 'shape of things to come' in India a hundred years hence. He moves on. A flight is undertaken to Trivandrum "on urgent business". Then all of a sudden, he boards a train bound for Ceylon in order to lecture at a Girls' College in Jaffna. He tells his fair hearers all about his own theories relating to the origin of the universe and concludes the address by saying how socialistic tendencies will ultimately flood Britain! All these activities of the man make colourful news, don't they? All these bring glory to the man and provide interesting reading matter in newspapers. But behind all these achievements lay a period of hard mental labour and strain such as only a "C.P." could shoulder.

A HARD WORKER

C. P. in the making to what he is to-day is a worth-knowing story. He came from a hard school of intellectual labour. Four years ago I listened to that story from a family friend of his. It related to the school days of "young Ramaswamy", he then was. Father Chetpet Pattabirama Iyer, a lawyer of some influence took the greatest care possible in his son's early career. Ramaswamy himself was a hard worker. He was no play boy in youth. He was ambitious and wanted to do great things in life. To achieve all that he knew he had to study well. He did. Whenever he was free from school work, he was seen amidst a heap of books laboriously plodding through their pages one after another. He had an interest in sports, of course, but rarely did he appear on the field for a game of tennis. But he liked stage acting. Whenever the Collegians staged amateur dramas, he took a part in Kalidasa's Sakuntala and won applause from the audience for his masterly Sanskrit recitals. Then he graduated in arts first and in law next. Father Pattabirama Lyer, besides his court work spent many hours in giving legal training to his son. He used to sit with Ramaswamy Iyer for a few hours each day and teach him the art of writing a model 'brief'. Mistaken methods were pointed out and until "C.P." achieved absolute perfection in each 'brief' he wrote, Pattabirama Iyer would have no satisfaction. Such was the sound training given him. But then Ramaswamy Iyer was no muff. He took, indeed, little time to grasp everything. But I persume that training he then got from his father should have immensely helped him to push himself ahead in his career without facing the obstacles which usually come in the way of beginners at law.

Siam's young monarch, His Majesty King Ananda, enjoys a hearty meal at a Swiss Boys' Camp.

KRISHNAMURTY CASE

The second phase of his career was enriched by his coming into contact with the late V. Krishnaswamy Iyer, a great lawyer of his time and an intimate friend of Gokhale. To him "C.P." went to apprentice himself in law. Under Krishnaswamy Iyer's wings he built up his early success in law as his Junior. In his first year of practice, he might have probably earned a couple of hundreds, he told me, but eight years later his earnings had reached as much as fifty thousand rupees a year. All his money came from the civil cases he handled. On the criminal side he had not much work. However, his name became a country-wide sensation when he prosecuted Mrs. Annie Besant and Bishop Leadbeater, the Theosophists, to recover the custody of J. Krishnamurthy from them. "C.P." won the case in the Madras courts but when Besant persistently proceeded to the Privy Council appealing, the decision was cast in her favour. "C.P.", the man who put her to severe mental strain in the witness box during the case, was to become her closest associate and friend in later years. Besant recognized the brilliance in "C.P." and sought his companionship which lasted throughout the talented woman's life.

The year 1917. The Home Rule Movement led by Mrs. Besant was at its zenith. "C.P." the legal luminary, became her staunchest supporter. He made speeches condemning Lord Pentland's policy in imprisoning her. One day he had gone to the Madras beach to address a public meeting in that connection. A warrant for his arrest followed, but before the police arrived at the meeting "C.P." had finished his speech and left. So the police missed him. A second thought prevailed in official quarters and the decision to arrest him was altered. The Intelligence Department, however, continued its watch over him.

ADVOCATE GENERAL

In 1921 we see him as the Advocate-General, in the place of S. Srinivasa Iyengar who had just then resigned. Earlier in the same year he had to face a historic election campaign. Under the Montford reforms they were having the first election to the Legislative Council. The Non-Brahmin movement was then at its hey-day in Madras. A vitriolic bitterness against the Brahmins swept over the city and the province. The city alone had to elect four candidates to the Council. Sir. P. T. Chetty, the venerable leader of the Justice Party, and two more colleagues of his filled their nomination papers. The Brahmins did not know what to do. They had been leaders of the people and that leadership should go on. At this time emerged "C.P." bold as a Roman warrior to fight out the election. He declared his candidature and conducted his own election campaign in superb fashion. Many warned him of a possible defeat. Unsigned letters were sent to him threatening his life, should he dare to face the electorate. "C.P." merely smiled at these threats which he characterised as "simple jokes", for there was a heavy cargo of courage in his powerful hulk.

SIR C. P. RAMASWAMI IYER

One day he was to address a public meeting along with the three Justice Party candidates. But he was warned ahead by some rough elements that he should not leave home that day and if he did, personal injuries would be inflicted on him. "C.P." ignored the threats and went to the meeting. He began his speech. There came shouts and jeers. Nevertheless he continued

(Continued on page 46)

Queen City Of Hills

'The Privileged Three' In Simla

(By MARY CARTER

Something more than a hundred years ago the war-like Gurkha clans raided the Simla Hills, and drove the rajahs of the Punjab from their states. These princes looked to the British for help, and the British, calling them to fight for their provinces, sent troops to their aid. Under General Ochterlony the Gurkhas were driven out, and the Janjabi rulers restored. But it was necessary to leave garrisons, to keep the invaders at bay, and all up and down the Simla Hills the military stations formed centres of peace and safety, for the hill folk, and for the British from the Plains. Simla is the beautiful queen city of these most beautiful hills. Before the end of April the Viceroy of India and his Government remove from the Plains to the Hills. Like a swarm of bees attendant upon their queen, the Departments abandon their quarters of the past seven months, and New Delhi is left a silent, empty city. It is strange to walk through these deserted cities of the Plains in India at this season; so white and fresh and new-looking, yet without any apparent inhabitant. Ruins attune the mind to emptiness and desolation; but these are different; they have the appearance of a city built, complete, but never used. Thus writes Mary Carter in "Empire Review."

In the hot weather a grey-blue haze of heat domes the arid Plains which stretch away from the sight until they fade into the heavy sky that stoops to meet them. The temperature may rise to 120 degrees; that of Simla will be 50 to 60.

THE PRIVILEGED THREE.

Simla, but sixteen short miles away, and but seven thousand feet up, transports us to another sphere, removed from earthly vexations of heat and dust; an Asgard, lifted aloof from a weary world. The city and its surrounding roads form a maze of terraced walks and thickly wooded ways; steep slopes of verdure studded with the roofs of the picturesque houses. At night each hill is a curtain spangled with their lights. Deeply shaded roads, made more beautiful still by primroses, wild strawberries, and a score of other flowers, and the deep crimson blossom of the wild rhododendron are an endless attraction for walking and riding. For Simla is the Paradise of the pedestrian; three personages alone are privileged to use a motor car: the Viceroy, the Governor of the province, and the Commander-in-chief For the rest, riding on horseback or in ricksha, or walking, are the only permitted means of travel. And they seem to be the only fitting means in this uniquely situated place. Except for a slight shortening of the breath on the upward slopes, caused by the rarified air, one can walk untired for hours. The exhilarating air, the slow unfolding of ever varying prospects of the stupendous mountains, the quiet, leafy ways, claim the leisured enjoyment that can only be given by the traveller on foot.

MARRIAGE MARKET.

It is this feeling of exhilaration perhaps, that gives rise to the intense activity of the dwellers in Simla in the season. The important work of legislation goes on, the great Government buildings are busy throughout the day; but yet there is an incessant round of summer festivities that makes the season a very gay holiday even for the folk who are not Government attached, but merely in Simla for its climate, and its gaiety. There are balls at Viceregal Lodge, weekly gymkhanas on the pleasant, wood-surrounded sports ground at Annandale, just outside Simla, tennis and polo tournaments, dinner and bridge parties, dances at the Cecil Hotel Davico's Restaurant, and the Masonic Hall, and plays by the Amateur Dramatic Club. These are but evening pastimes following some p'cnic or other expedition into the surrounding mountains. To Jakko, the highest peak in the district, where the shrine of the sacred monkeys stands, a high gabled house in a firewood, in which are housed a hundred or so monkeys, powerful beasts, who range the district, and are a menace to anyone who passes near, and a marauding nuisance in the city, for they must not be harmed or hindered in their activities. Or to Mashobra, the beautiful suburb of Simla, where stands the Viceroy's "Retreat." In May the famous Sipi fair is held here, which is chiefly known for its marriage market. The inhabitants of the Simla Hills claim to be Rajputs, but have lost caste through adopting re-marriage of widows. At all events, Sipi fair is an occasion when mainly widows or discarded wives exhibit themselves in the hope of a new spouse, and it is not looked upon with much respect by the better classes. But to the British sightseer it is a pageant of curious customs brilliant colour

These are some of the lighter pleasures of the season; vice-regal garden parties are of a more serious order; and there is a still more serious note in the organizing and attending of fetes and bazaars for some charity in aid of the Indian women and children, the Lady Reading Hospital, or any other of the many efforts of charity usually promoted by a Viceroy's wife. A hundred years or so ago the then Governor-General, Lord Amherst, is said to have humorously remarked, "The Emperor of China and I govern half the human race, and yet we find time to breakfast." The Viceroys and their entourage still, in effect, uphold this brave sentiment. The work of government is certainly no lighter, modern sport and pleasure is more exacting than in the past; life in Simla is very full. It is tinged too, with the romance that is born of its strange remoteness from the world below; of its dusky roads by night; of its soft, fine air; of its beauty, its gaiety, and sometimes its tragedy, that all play their part in this Elysium of the hills

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A Pilgrimage To Amarnath

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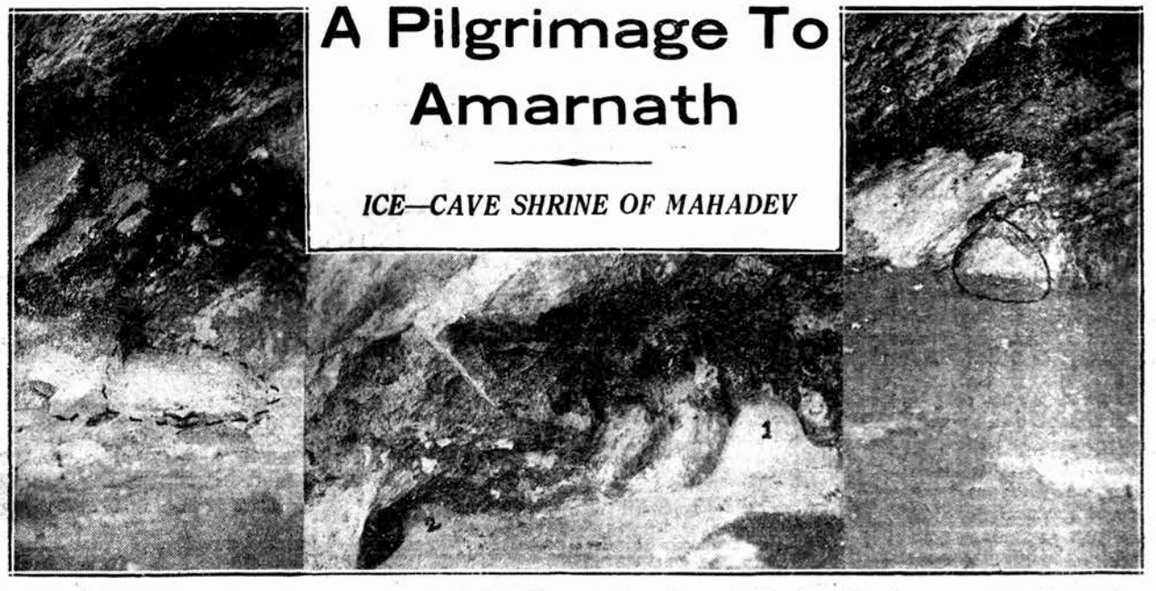


The three ice-blocks which are reverenced as the holy emblems of (from left to right), Parvati, Mahadev and Ganpati, respectively, in the Cave of Amarnath.

From time immemorial, Amarnath had been the holy place of the Hindus. Every year thousands of pilgrims visit the sacred shrines that lie along the river Amaravati, a tributary of the Indus river, for a long tradition has associated with them miraculous power.

The cave of Amarnathji (which is another name for Mahadev), is situated on the river Amaravati at a height of 12,792 ft. Below the cave is the cold stream of the river mostly covered with snow, which is considered by pious Hindus to be capable of washing from the pilgrims their numerous past sins.

The path to the cave is open only in the months of July and August. In winter it is covered with snow and in the other months the snow melts, thus making it difficult to reach the cave. Every year in the month of August a pilgrimage is held on the day of Rakhsha-Banda (Puran-mashi or full moon day), which starts from Srinagar a few days before that day.

The Three Lingas

In the cave one can see three blocks of ice. The central one is the biggest of all. They are held to be emblems of God Mahadev, his wife Parvati and Ganesh, their son. It is observed that the size of these blocks of ice increases and decreases according to the movements of the moon. On the full moon night they attain the biggest size and on the dark nights their size diminishes. One can see the sources from where this water oozes out, but one gets wonder-struck how this increase and decrease in size are controlled by nature.

These are the blocks of ice which are the source of attraction to the devotees of Shiva and the tourists as well who may believe in it or not. Nearby these blocks of ice there is a spring of water which does not freeze. This contradicts the theory advanced by some people that the water that goes to make these blocks of ice comes from some pervious rock and while passing through certain salts becomes so cold that it freezes as soon as it comes in contact with air. But what about the spring water which is only six feet from these blocks, but which in spite of the cold does not freeze.

In the cold water of the river one can see old ladies and Sadhus bathing, while the younger folks clad in overcoats stand shivering with cold. It is only with the faith that these people have, that they can take a bath in the cold stream. People from far and near come in thousands on this holy day every year to see the cave and have a spiritual bath in the Amaravati river.

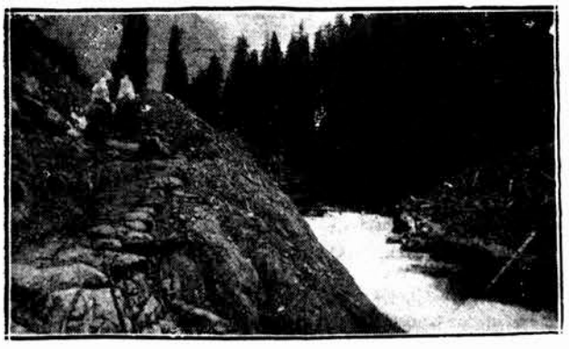
Another interesting sight is that of people gazing upwards to see a pair of pigeons which they believe to be gods come in that form. If people are not able to see these pigeons in the cave they say that due to their bad deeds they are unable to see the gods.

It is said in the ancient times, the gods went to Mahadeva to offer worship. Having pleased him they asked him to make them immortal. As Mahadeva had granted them a boon he was obliged to grant their request. So he squeezed the hair of his head and a stream started flowing, which is known as Amaravati. A few drops fell in the cave and got frozen and these are supposed to be the present ice-blocks of Mahadev, Parvati and Ganesh.

The Route

Amarnath is 27 miles from Pahalgham, which is 60 miles from Srinagar, capital of Kashmir State The road from Srinagar to Pahalgham is motorable. From Pahalgham one can go on ponies, "dandis" or on foot. The road is hilly. From Pahalgham to Chandanwadi the first stage is 7 miles at an altitude of 9,000 ft. On the way the scenery changes from fir and Kayak trees to grassy rocks. The path goes by the side of the river Sheshnag, where one has to pass over snow brought by avalanches. From Chandanwadi to Wavjan, the second stage, is 8 miles, at the height of 12,000 ft. On the way one has to climb 'Pissu Ghati' a direct ascent of one and a half miles, which is at a distance of half a mile from Chandanwadi, and 'Gutia Ghati', three quarters of a mile, about 6 miles from Chandanwadi. Having gone one mile further from the place, one can see Shesh-nag lake surrounded by peeks covered with snow on two sides. The water of this lake is emerald green. It is from here that the river Sheshnag starts. This lake appears to be formed by the water of the snow melting from the peeks. It is at an altitude of 11,730 ft. At Wavjan which is one mile from the lake, one can find shelter in the rest houses built by the State at every stage for the Sadhus only. At Wavjan a very cold wind blows in the evening and from this it derives its name. Here no fuel but juniper is found.

The third stage is Panchtarni at a distance of 8 miles. Here one has to cross over snow covering the nalah, which is a feeder of the lake Sheshnag. With an ascent of two miles one finds himself on the other side of the mountains all covered with snow in the valley of Rai Bala (14,000 ft.) at the base of the peak Mahan Gunas 17,000 ft. above the sea level. Passing through the valley of Rai Bala one reaches Panchtarni (12,000 ft). At a distance of four miles from here is the cave of Amarnath. Here again one has to climb a direct ascent of one mile to reach the Amaravati river all covered with perpetual snow. One has to walk a distance of a mile and a half to find himself at the foot of the "Amarnath Cave".



Pilgrims on the way to Amernath Cave. The snow seen below is brought down by avalanches every season.

Dangerous snow-covered path over the "nalah" of Shashnag Lake. Thousands of pilgrims cross it every year in spite of its extreme risk.

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THE GREAT INSEPARABLES

Laurel And Hardy, Curry And Rice, Leila And Majnun

BY RUSTOM VAKEEL

The Great Inseparables seem to be everywhere. They are made by God and man for each other. They cannot exist without the other party, they were born that way. They give the "raison d'etre" to the other half. You cannot eat rice alone, you must have curry along with it. Curry that gives colour, aroma, life, taste to rice. They are bracketed by a fatwa of a divine chef. No judge in New York or London can divorce them. It is a permanent fixture, ever fresh, ever tasty, ever hot. So is Dhan Shak. You have not the heart even to put a hyphen between the two words. Made in separate vessels they are made for each other; more than Leila was made for Majnun, more than Laurel was made for Hardy. It is a live combination, in which the 'dal' permeates the rice as the Logos permeates the Universe. The 'dal' transforms rice into some different institutioin, because it is an institution wherever the prophet of Bactria is worshipped, not only in Khetwadi, Grant Road, Bazaar Gate, but in Parsi Mohlas in Surat, Bharuch, Ahmedabad, in Calcutta, round about the Fire Temple. These eternal pairs you cannot divorce, they are like the Siamese Twins quoted to death.

Ever Indivisible

They do not contradict like Ormazd and Ahreman, they co-operate to create an institution. They merge like Shikhan and Puri. The twice-born cook cannot separate them, as he cannot trifle with a Vedic mantra, or the laws of Manu. If Nal was made for Damyanti, and Tristran for Isuelte, Khalif Haroun Al Rashid for Bagdad and Music Hall, Shak was made for Bhaji, an indivisibility ensured by connection with usage of centuries. As the 'kokila' is inseparable from Gujrati Poetry, as the Bulbul from the Persian poets, as the numerals from the letters of B. F. Bharucha, as a snub nose from the face of Smith, or gaiters from Pickwick, so is butter inseparable from bread, ham from eggs, pan from supari, Rustom from Sohrab, 'halad' from khichdi, red handkerchiefs from the streets of Bombay on Bakri Id. Can you wrench the perfume from the rose? So you can't wrench brotherhood from Islam, nor the blue from the sky, nor the desert from sands and the camel. Morroco is bracketed by God with Algiers, China with her walls, Bharat with Himalayas, Ganga, Jamuna, son of Shakuntala, to-day with temple bells.

Like Ram And Seeta

Ram is with Seeta bracketed by the Gods for enternity, Zarthushtra with Tehmina. To-day Sita is in the Montessori class. Tehmina reads the R.P.A. By the way Parbhus live in Thakurdwar, South Indians in Matunga, Christians in Bandra, Mamons in Mandvi. Malabar is the land of sandalwood, and Dacca is to our glory the home of Muslim. As Beaumont is with Fletcher, Tennyson with Browning, Dickens with Thackeray, so Gijubhai is with Taraben, Goethe with Schiller, Tagore with Gandhi. You simply can't divorce restaurants from trains, cafes from the Continent, secrecy from Free Masons, spitefulness from a woman's tongue, hot and cold water baths from modern hotels. Soviet goes wih Russia, is wedded by the blood of martyrs, its ring is soothing. Voltaire is with Rousseau, Trotsky with Lenin, the younger Pitt with the elder Pitt, Christmas with cards, the month of Shravan with petty showers, Joseph with Jacob. Fortuitous circumstances, the God of Love, geology, chef, or custom have brought these pairs together and they have remained together in our idiom, or tradition or mythology or our menu as inseparable as light from fire. 'Badam' (almonds) are always with 'darakh' (raisins), 'papri' with 'malida,' Wheeler with Wolsey, soda with fountain, Freud with sex, Hitler with Mussolini, Capri with Hadrian, or with a musical piece of that name played during the intervals in Bombay cinemas. Brass with Jaipore, Shawls with Cashmere, Parsees with spectacles, 'kanda' (onions) with batata (potatoes), wells with guardian spirits, carts with oxen, in country lanes with that musical jolt which soothes the ear, but aches the spine, the minaret with the Muezein, the Arab with his steed, China with porcelain, the Pacific not with its spacious depths, but with the "Problem" of China, Singapore, Japan, Australia; Japan is associated not with Shintoism, but the goods which marreth profits. Japan is connected with cherries in non-political moods. Moods with women.

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HAVE WE TOO MANY LAWYERS?

Answering the question put by George H. Montgomery to the annual convention of the Canadian Bar Association at Halifax, "Have we too many lawyers?" Le Soleil (Quebec) says: "Yes, we have too many, if we judge by the number of the disciples of Themis who exist miserably in this glorious profession. No, we have not too many, if these legal men wish to direct their professional life towards careers where their special training is needed.

"For a long time in French Canada, it was the supreme ambition of parents to have a priest or a lawyer in the family. When a son showed early talent, sacrifices were imposed to provide him instruction, believing that if the priestly calling did not hold him, he would shine in court or in politics.

"Even to-day, though the profession is over-supplied and few practice law with profit, many young men are destined for the Bar. But if they do not become specialists in one or other branch of the law, if they cannot count upon the protection of a father or another patron, or if they have no resources of their own to allow them to wait for clients, then they should profit by their instruction to serve society elsewhere than at the Bar. Those who have tried it before have no cause for regret."

REFORM OF TURKISH LANGUAGE

INSTANBUL (Constantinople), (By Mail).

"The adoption of the new Turkish alphabet of Latin characters in place of Arabic characters is one of the nicest and most valuable reforms realised by that exceptional human being, Kemal Ataturk," said Sir Denison Ross, the British linguist and orientalist, in an interview. He had come here to attend the Third Congress of the Turkish Language by President Ataturk.

Over five hundred people, including scholars from France, Germany, Soviet Russia, and Hungary, were present at the opening ceremony. The sessions will last a week. Many important thesis will be submitted and discussions held on such subjects as Grammar, syntax, and philology. Kemal Ataturk will follow the debates from a special box.—Reuter.

(One of the main objects of the Supreme Linguistic Association og Ankara, under the guidance of Kemal Ataturk, is to remove from the new Turkish language all words and expressions of Persian and Arabic origin and to replace them by "pure Turkish equivalents Since this campaign was started three years ago, a total of 153,204 "pure Turkish" words have been collected and 50,000 of them have been [illegible] into the official Turkish dictionaries. At the same time 5,000 words of Persian or Arabic origin have been removed.)

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YOUR FACE TELLS

Remarkable Likeness Between Shaw And Charles Peace, Murdere

"You can't judge a man by his face. I don't care what anyone says to the contrary," emphasised Judson, laying down the law. "Why, look at that fellow Jones last night"—he referred to an amateur boxing bout we had witnessed—"nose like the Duke of Wellington and a jaw like Mussolini's, yet he wilted under a most feeble attack. With a face like that, one would have thought he'd have fought himself senseless."

Which reminds one that there are a great many fallacies still existent with regard to faces. You cannot judge a man or woman by any single feature, or for that matter by a combination of two or more features. The face must be taken as a composite whole and examined from the front as well as in profile before coming to any conclusions. Only then, if you are an expert, can you judge accurately the character and weaknesses of your subject.

Face reading is not a science that can be mastered in a few hours from the text books and there is no simplified A.B.C. on the subject, but once the rudiments have been acquired, you can analyse faces for yourself and in time develop into a shrewd judge. Unfortunately, most students are much too keen at first, make the most elementary mistakes, and thinking that there is nothing in face reading, throw the whole business up in disgust. Thus writes Harvey-Day in "Prediction."

Apart from the ordinary straightforward face, which is difficult enough to judge, there is the dual personality face, where the left half shows characteristics utterly different from the right!

Facial Changes

The face of every person changes from year to year, though the difference may be almost imperceptible. Changes in expression my be due to environment, success, financial disaster, worry, illness, shock or a hundred and one factors. Some years ago I knew a dentist: a happy-go-lucky fellow with a youthful face and sunny outlook. Not long ago I met him again after five years and I have never seen any man so altered. Gone was his chubbiness and disarming smile. His jaw had squared and he had a keen, ruthless, efficient look. He has a flourishing practice, but he confessed that the struggle for existence and the way people overlooked prolonged accounts had made him a hard business man.

Your face is composed of numberless little muscles which move involuntarily each time you laugh, cry, talk or express any emotion. It stands to reason then, that the muscles most in use will develop more than others and your face will take on either a sad or happy expression, or one of fear, bewilderment, vacancy or intelligence: and that your mental powers and character will be impressed on them as surely as if they were written there.

Often, criminal tendencies are expressed by certain characteristics. A very famous Gnysiognomist, after examining tens of thousands of photographs of criminals has come to the conclusion that given temptation and the wrong environment, men with bushy eyebrows and queerly mis-shapen ears are more likely to commit murder than others. Gaze at the photographs of Norman Thorne, Jean Vacquier, Patrick Mahon and Reginald Ivor Hinke and you will see that each of these men possessed such features.

But even so, it would, to say the least, be injudicious to label all men with bushy eye-brows and mis-shapen ears as murderers in embryo, and might even involve you in a costly libel action. But there is no harm in watching such people.

Mr. Chamberlain's Face

Let us take a concrete case. Mr. Neville Chamberlain is always in the news. What sort of a face has he? Is he likely to knock a penny off beer to please the people? Hardly. His face shows courage, resolution, spirit and persistence—he is an observer and doer rather than a thinker. Set Mr. Chamberlain a problem and he tackles it instantly. He has enthusiasm and high powers of criticism and intellect.

His forehead tels us that he can observe, gather knowledge and revels in detailed work. His full middle forehead denotes a fine memory for facts, figures and faces.

The width below the bridge of his nose shows that he is hard working and has a capacity for acquiring knowledge. The height and curve of his nose shows dignity, the width of his face courage and executive ability. He has a full lower lip, a sign that he is sympathetic and desires to help others, and his chin, though not jutting and aggressive, indicates firmness and reliability.

—And Mussolini's

One of the most interesting character studies is that of Mussolini, of whom nothing kind or good is said to-day. His face, it is true, has changed in expression in the most amazing way within the past two years, but there are certain characteristics which remain unaltered.

His head makes an interesting study, but it is the face with which we are most concerned. He has a fine memory and sense of location, as is shown by the fulness of the middle forehead. His face just above the root of his nose is extremely full. This is a sure sign of individuality. He has good reasoning faculties, is a good judge of people, their motives and character and not only is he extremely optimistic, but views all ambitious projects favourably.

New lines and protuberance have developed on his face in the past few years, which have changed it from a smooth sleekness to a face of pent up emotion. Ambition and determination have grown out of proportion to the other characteristics, but if used properly Mussolini could still go down to posterity as a great man.

Now we come to the other type of face, known technically as the dual personality face. It does not mean that the owner is good and bad, in the Jekyll and Hyde sense, at dwifferent times; but merely that he is often one of two entirely different people. Friends and acquaintances of such people are usually non-plussed by their behaviour, and it is extremely difficult to know them. Their likes and dislikes, desires and behaviour change until they are strangers even to intimates. Often this second personality lies dormant all through life and sometimes makes itself felt only on rare occasions.

Edgar Allan Poe was a man with a dual personality face; Charlie Chaplin has once. Obtain a front face photograph of Chaplin's face and you will notice that the qualities of comedy and tragedy are strongly marked, one on each side. When they are thus combined, they usually result in genius. Poe, too, had a remarkably unbalanced face—one side being an apparent contradiction to the other—even the forehead being unsymmetrical!

One eye is dreamy; the eye of a poet. The other sparkles with life and vitality, the eye of a worker. The right side of his mouth curls up optimistically, while the other droops in a tragic manner. If two photographs of the right half were pieced together, and two of the left half, they would depict men very different from the actual Poe.

We have an example of this in Miller, the notorious American bank robber. The central photograph shows his axia personality, while that on the left exhibits the predominant personality unit, showing that the softer side of his nature ruled him. The photograph on the right is made up of two left halves and without a shadow of doubt reveals that he possessed the killer instinct. Although this lay dormant for years, it appeared periodically whenever he perpetuated a bank raid and added to his many victims.

Charles Peace And Bernard Shaw

A scrutiny of faces will show the student how slender is the line of demarcation between the genius, the madman and the criminal. Some time ago I studied the face of Charles Peace, murderer and Prince of Criminals, and was struck by his remarkable likeness to George Bernard Shaw. There was the same, massive dome-like head, indicating tremendous brain power; nose, eyes and general contour uncannily similar. But here the resemblance ended. Although each possessed mental qualities far above the average, Shaw has used his natural gifts for the benefit of mankind—for an ideal. Peace debased every talent he possessed, and the difference is most marked in their expressions: he was the very antithesis of Shaw, and a wonderful example of the theory that we shape our own expressions. In fact, we can epress our feelings and emotions so violently as to change the actual formation and contour of our faces.

Which reminds me of the old story of Leonardo da Vinci, who painted that wonderful scene of the Lord's Supper. He had nearly finished and wanted only two more faces to be painted in: that of Christ and Judas. One day he met a handsome, noble looking young man, so gentle and Christ-like, that he asked him to sit for the face of Our Lord. The young man consented, and only one figure remained.

A few years later he mst, in a low quarter of Rome, a vile, evil looking fellow, who wore a most sinister and degraded expression—one of the scum of the earth. Leonardo was delighted. He went up to the poor cringing wretch and tossed him a coin. "Will you sit as my model for a few hours?" he asked, and the wretch whiningly assented.

But when they reached the long, low well-lighted room where the work was being finished, the man placed one hand to his head and staggered, saying, "I came with you before—to help finish the other face!" His change in character had been portrayed in his face.

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The Charm Of Chinese Poetry

The greatest Chinese poets have a power of self-analysis and honesty in dealing with their own emotions quite unrivalled in literature, but they lack the depth of the Greek poets or Shakespeare or a Browning, as well as the fervour of a Tukaram.

By Marguerite Modak

Quotations are from "Chinese Poems" translated by Arthur Waley published by Alfred A Knoff, New York.

Reflection upon a pleasant past rather than deep thought upon religion or life or love is the burden of Chinese poetry as contrasted with the stirring tragedy of the Greeks or the philosophy of Browning or the religious yearning of Tukaram. Lovely memories of lovely ladies, genial friends, red towers on a palace, an old harp, a lake where fish and happy companions were abundant, and lost youth: upon these and many other pleasant things once enjoyed the Chinese poet reflects. Friendship once delighted in, regret at farewells which have occurred or which the writer sorrowfully anticipates, are the most common themes of old Chinese poetry.

Wu-ti writes in the first century B.C. :—

The sound of her silk skirt has stopped.
On the marble pavement dust grows.
Her empty room is cold and still.
Fallen leaves are piled against the doors.
Longing for the lovely lady
How can I bring my aching heart to rest?

Tao Chtyien writes:

The lingering clouds, rolling, rolling.
And the settled rain, dripping, dripping.
In the Eight Directions—the same dusk.
The level lands-one great river.
Wine I have, wine I have:
Idly I drink at the eastern window.
Longingly I think of my friends.
But neither boat nor carriage comes.

Lack Of Dramatic Power

The Chinese poet did not give us dramatic poetry. He and Shakespeare cannot be mentioned in the same sentence. His drama is slight but clear, the following lines being the best bit we can find. It is taken from a longer poem called "The Prisoner", written in A.D. 809. Its author was Po Chu-i, one of the more important writers.

"Hiding all day and walking all night, I crossed the Great Desert;
Where clouds are dark and the moon black and the sands eddy in the wind.
Frightened, I sheltered at the Green Grave, where the frozen grasses are few;
Stealthily I crossed the Yellow River at night, on the thin ice.
Suddenly I heard Han a (Chinese) drums and the sound of soldiers coming:
I went to meet them at the roadside, bowing to them as they came.
But the moving horsemen did not hear that I spoke the Han the tongue:
Their captain took me for a Tartar born and had me bound in chains.
They are sending me away to the south-east, to a low and swampy land:
No one will take pity on me: resistance is all in vain.
Thinking of this my voice chokes and I ask of Heaven above.
Was I spared from death only to send the rest of my years in sorrow?

Philosophy, speculation on the universe, his soul, his origin, his journey's end never burdens either the poet's own mind or his reader's. It is only sufficient to give unity and reason to his lines, and often has a sly touch which gives it charm. The following is also by Po-Chu-i.

'Those who speak know nothing:
Those who know are silent.
These words, as I am told,
Were spoken by Lao-tzu.
If we are to believe that Lao-tzu
Was himself one who knew,
How comes it that he wrote a book of
Five thousand words?

When the poet considered his latter days and the life beyond stopped short with a sad materialism. It is called "Climbing the Ling Ying Terrace".

Mounting on high I begin to realise the smallness of Man's domain,
Gazing into distance I begin to know the vanity of the Carnal World.
I turn my head and hurry homeback to the Court and Market,
A single grain of rice falling-into the Great Barn.

Realism

Tolerant, understanding his own emotions, he was exceedingly realistic about all things. Wine, the colour of things, sex, were a part of normal living, not to be scorned or dishonoured but admitted for what their value might be.

Our love was pure
As the snow on the mountains:
White as a moon
Between the clouds-
They're telling me
Your thought are double:
That's why I've come
To break it off.
To-day we'll drink
A cup of wine.
To-morrow we'll part
Beside the Canal:
Walking about beside the Canal,
Where its branches divide
East and West
Alas and alas,
And again, alas.

The Chinese poet was unashamed to own fear, to admit disappointment or failure. What western poet would immortalise his own personal physical danger thus—

Alarm at the Yang-tze Gorges.
Above a mountain ten thousand feet high:
Below, the river a thousand fathoms deep.
A strip of green, walled by cliffs of stone:
Wide enough for the passage of a single stone
At Chu-t'ang a straight cliff yawns:
At Yen-yu islands block the stream.
Long before night the walls are black with dusk;
Without wind white waves rise.
The big rocks are alike a flat sword:
The little rocks are ivory tusks.
We are stuck fast and cannot move a step.
How much the less, three hundred miles?
Frail and slender, the twisted-bamboo rope:
Weak, the dangerous hold of the tower's feet.
A single slip—the whole convoy lost:
And my life hangs on this thread!
I have heard a saying, 'He that has an upright heart
Shall walk scathless throughout the lands of Man and Mo.
(dangerous savages)
How can I believe that since the world began
None have drowned but rogues?
And how can I, born in evil days
And fresh from failure, Ask a kindness from Fate?
Often I fear that these untalented limbs
Will be laid at last in an unnamed grave!

Memories Of The Past

Friendship and parting with friends—this the emotion of half of all Chinese poems. The poet recommends himself as a friend, not as a romantic lover. His qualities are those required by friendship—infinite leisure, freedom ambition, an uncritical companionship a drinker of tea and wine Most Chinese poetry has been written in retrospect, during the second or third stage of a man's life. He reflects upon a past youth lived among his friends, in Government employ in the capital, not much burdened by his duties. Then he is exiled to an up-country post where he lives a solitary life, collecting taxes and holding an occasional levee for a visit of the Emperor or a superior officer, among rude strangers whom he holds in contempt. The poet thinks longingly, lovingly of those by-gone days. This is the burden of half of his poetry. Or, he is retired to a small estate with his memories keeping him company.

We go to the Golden Palace:
We set out the jade cups.
We summon the honoured guests
To enter the Golden Gate.
They enter the Golden Gate
And go the Golden Hall.
In the eastern kitchen the meat is sliced and ready—
Roast beef and boiled pork and mutton.
The master of the Feast hands round the wine.
The harp-players sound their clear chords
The cups are pushed aside and we face each other at chess.
The rival pawns are marshalled rank against rank.
The fire glows and the smoke puffs and curls;
From the insence-burner rises a delicate fragrance.
The clear wine has made our cheeks red;
Round the table joy and peace prevail.
May these who shared in this day's delight,
Through countless autumns enjoy like felicity.

On being transferred from Hsun-Yang.

Before this, when I was stationed at Hsun-Yang,
Already I regretted the fewness of friends and guests.
Suddenly, suddenly,—bearing a stricken heart
I left the gates, with nothing to comport me.
Henceforward,—relegated to deep seclusion
In a bottomless gorge, flanked by precipitous mountains,
Five months on end the passage of boats is stopped
By the piled billows that toss and leap like colts.
The inhabitants of Pa resemble wild apes:
Fierce and lusty, they fill the mountains and prairies.
Among such as these I cannot hope for friends.
And am pleased with anyone who is even remotely human!

Confucius

The oldest literature in China was written down by Confucius--551-479 B.C. Confucius spent three years of his life travelling through his country, in past, gathering up the wisdom of the people, the legends, poetry, songs, and committing them to writing. He selected and edited them, set them to music and one of his contemporaries gives a word-picture of Confucius sitting in the evening with his harp and flute singing the popular songs of the people. These songs he gathered under the heading of, The Odes. Later philosophers and religious teachers used The Odes as texts for ethical teaching and so filled them with abstruce meanings that their beauty and charm has long been lost. We quote one of the three hundred.

To a Young Gentleman.

Don't come in, sir, please!
Don't break my willow trees!
Not that that would very much grieve me;
But alack-a-day! What would my parents say?
And love you as I may,
I cannot bear to think what that would be.
Don't cross my wall, sir, please!
Don't spoil my mulberry trees!
Not that that would very much grieve me;
But alack-a-day! What would my brothers say?
And love you as I may,
I cannot bear to think what that would be.
Keep outside, sir, please!
Don't spoil my sandal trees!
Not that that would very much grieve me;
But alack-a-day! What the world would say!
And love you as I may,
I cannot bear to think what that would be.

Li Po in the seventh century A.D. is judged the greatest of the ancient poets. One small lyric of his follows:

Cool is the autumn wind,
Clear the autumn moon,
The brown leaves leap up and scatter again;
A raven, cold-stricken, starts from his roost.
Where are you, beloved?
When shall I see you once more?
Ah, how my heart aches to-night —this hour!

Women Poets

During China's literary history there have been women poets, usually singing a lament of a broken-hearted wife, deserted for a

(Continued On Page 56)

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The war—a truism this—changed all that. The King of Sweden began to play lawn tennis on the Riviera with players whose stardom was more at one with physical fitness than with social status.

ON PUSH BYKE.

Our own Princes were seen more and more in public restaurants, and sometimes in East End pubs talking things over with working men and lads. In Holland the Princess Juliana, only daughter of Queen Wilhelmina and heir to the historic throne of the Netherlands, began to appear in the suburbs of the Hague on a push bike.

A new conception of royalty, stimulated no doubt by the fate that overtook so many autocratic European Royal Families at the end of the war, had entered the mind not only of common people but of royalty itself.

The Dutch Court is an interesting example of democratised royalty. It is one of the wealthiest in Europe. Queen Wilhelmina has a civil list of about £160,000. As Sovereign she also receives large sums in rent from her family domains and State allowance to maintain the royal palaces. In addition she controls a large private fortune raised commercially by King Willem I. who abdicated in 1840. Under the Dutch constitution she has considerable executive powers.

It will be seen, therefore, that every excuse exists in the Dutch Court for a tendency towards monarchical totalitarianism and consequent instability. Instead, the throne which the new engaged Princess will one day occupy has never been so democratic and never therefore so secure, writes David Keir in "News Chronicle."

'VARSITY LIFE.

A Dutch friend told me some time ago that the "popular appeal" side of Princess Juliana was best illustrated by her career at the University of Leyden. With several commoners who were studying there she lived in a neighbouring fishing village, and her life seems to have been as typical as that of the average college girl, except perhaps that she did more needlework! She smokes of course, but not at home. The Queen still forbids her daughter to smoke a spart of Court etiquette.

Actually, the Princess is a doctor of jurisprudence, a good cook, an enthusiastic dancer, a bad tennis player, a publicity hater, a lover of camp life, and one of the most eligible Princesses in Europe. Her annual income is about £27,000, and it will be increased on her wedding day.

Her approaching marriage will, of course, delight the Dutch people who find her fairly characteristic of their own outlook. Contrary to the ridiculous rumours about her future that used to fill the European Press they have always known that one day she would marry someone just like Prince Bernard von Lippe-Biesterfeld, for under Dutch law she is forbidden to marry the heir presumptive to another throne.

They also knew that as she is Queen Wilhelmina's only child there was no question of her not marrying.

A modern Court, despite the post-war democratisation, still has its compulsory obligations.

I have often pondered on both the thraldom and thrilldom of monarchy. All over the world to-day countless men, women and girls will be just a little thrilled by the fact that an heir to a throne is getting married. Any dynastic change wakes both memories of old unhappy kings and queens and speculations of new royal destinies that may be carved out in coming ages.

The sleepiest Foreign Office wakes up and re-estimates the future in view of the fresh development. Will it mean a loss of friendship, a new ally, a different diplomatic orientation?

NEW FRIENDSHIP.

In the present case European diplomats will be wondering if the marriage of a royal Dutch-woman and a German princeling will some time or other cement a new friendship between expanding Germany and neutral-minded Holland. Will it affect Britain's jealous regard for the Low Countries—so long the linch-pin of British diplomacy?

I do not think the coming marriage will have much effect on the European situation, certainly not at present. The Dutch people are sturdy and independent, and while they fear the growing Imperialist aims of Nazi Germany, they are not the kind of people either to buy off a potential aggressor or to appease one by artificial arrangement. What they desire most is commercial success, national independence and domestic happiness.

From my own knowledge of the delightful Dutch people I imagine therefore that to-day the bulk of them are more concerned with the personal happiness of their Princess than with the diplomatic speculations that must accompany every royal marriage between members of different States.

In the same way the average typist who cooks her own meal at night will, I feel sure, be more interested in the fact that this eligible Princess' favourite meal is pea soup, sausages served with apple sauce, and fruit pudding than with the international importance of her marriage.

One thing is certain. Holland will have an exceptionally well-informed Queen when Juliana ascends the throne. Already in the absence of her mother from the Hague she has acted as Directress of the Queen's affairs. She speaks several languages fluently, and has studied international law and the whole structure of Dutch national and local government at careful first-hand.

The knowledge will be needed, for one day she will rule some 57,000,000 people, of which about 50,000,000 live in Holland's colonial possessions. But she will have the advantage of comparative security. As someone once said: "You don't have revolutions in a country where anybody can see the Queen sitting sewing at her window."

HOUSE OF ORANGE.

A word about her famous house of Orange and her relations. She gets the name Juliana from Juliana von Stolberg (1506-1580), mother of William the Silent, founder of the United Netherlands and ancestor of the House of Orange which we know so well in this country from the King William she sent us. Juliana is, of course, related to our own Royal Family.

Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, is Queen Wilhelmina's cousin, and both the Queen of Holland and her daughter have been frequent visitors to this country. Last September they spent several weeks visiting beauty-spots in the Highlands of Scotland, and the Princess acted as bridesmaid at the wedding of Princess Marina and the Duke of Kent.

Great Britain will wish her well.

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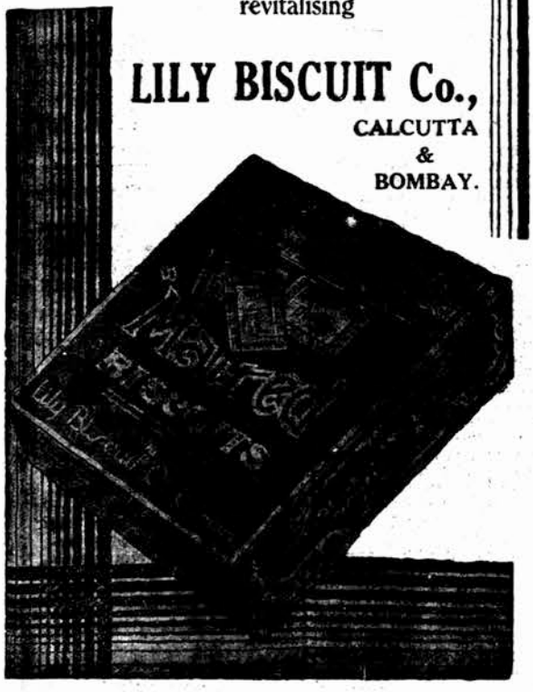

Bone From Youth's Shin Was Grafted On Spine

A remarkable grafting operation was described at the Peddington inquest recently on Harold Ernest Owen, 19, a clerk.

Owen, suffering from tuberculosis of the spine, was admitted to St. Charles Hospital, Kensington. He was operated upon, but died later.

Dr. Mervyn Robinson, resident medical officer at the hospital, said that while an orthopaedic surgeon was preparing a portion of the spine, he took thin strips of bone from the patient's shin. These were then grafted on to the vertebra. The operation lasted an hour and a half, and part of the patient's body was afterwards encased in plaster.

The Coroner (Mr. Ingleby Oddie) remarked that it was a wonderful operation.

William Ernest Owen said that his son was a very keen athlete, and he played country and international football. He was champion runner of his school and had won 34 medals. He was satisfied that everything possible was done for his son in the hospital.

Impressions Of A Visit To Europe

Lala Dunichand On Lessons India Must Learn

(By LALA DUNICHAND, AMBALA)

When I was about to leave India more than one journalist friend of mine asked me to send my impressions of travel in Europe and hence this attempt. I have no special descriptive power but I do possess the capacity of comparing things that I see around me with the conditions that exist in my country and therefore, it is to this side of my observations and experiences that I shall give greater prominence in this article. This is my second visit to Europe and each time the picture of contrast between the conditions in European countries and those in

LALA DUNICHAND

India has presented itself forcibly to my mind.

FIRST REGRET.

After I got into the boat and found myself on the high seas my first regret was how my country with all its territorial vastness and unlimited resources is in her infancy in the matter of shipping enterprise. What to say of a navy to defend its coast line of over three thousand miles, it does not possess even its marine worth the name. No indigenous enterprise has been so far displayed in the domain, of trading steamship venture. Much smaller countries have their own navies and its concomitants.

Through some of the Indian passengers who were on board the ship with me. The American and European passengers came to know that I am connected with the Congress movement. I was told that there is a good deal of prejudice in America against the freedom movement in India and even against its leader Mahatma Gandhiji. Most of the passengers were American tourists both ladies and gentlemen and I was specially asked by them to address them on political conditions in India and I naturally selected the Indian National Congress, Mahatma Gandhi and the present political situation in India as the themes of my address. I found no difficulty in removing their prejudices, dispelling doubts from their minds, and enlightening them with regard to the subjects of address as they had open and receptive minds. Some of them said to me very earnestly that they would not allow Americans as far as lay in their power to suffer from ignorance about India. I could see that a propaganda was being carried on in America against India. Even the greatest leader of India was described very often as a half-naked fakir.

Throughout my travel so far I found people of all sorts including even soldiers to have heard of Mahatma Gandhi as a great redeemer of India and they were anxious to know more about him.

NAPLES AND ROME.

I could visibly see the footprints of Mussolini on the soil of Italy, of all the cities that I have seen so far none can compete with Naples and Rome in cleanliness and grandeur. After seeing Naples I could better appreciate the meaning of the saying "See Naples and die." Both the present and the past are well represented in these two cities. Remnants of the old Roman Empire and the up-to-date mansions, villas, roads, and gardens keep travellers and tourists in rapturous mood, all the time they are in these two cities. From Naples to the frontier of Italy my eyes could see nothing but fertile lands, well regulated fields and beautiful forests. I was told that vast rural areas which now abound in smiling fields of rich and varied crops had been reclaimed from swamps and marshes. An English lady who had married an Italian told me that she had carefully given her only son to Mussolini for the Abyssinian campaign and that she looked upto Mussolini as the saviour of Italy. I do not know what sorts of men dictators like Mussolini, Hitler and Stalin are. They might be abused, maligned and misrepresented by interested persons. I want the spirit by which they are actuated with a view to change their country out of all recognition to pervade my country. When some of the persons who interrogated me about the conditions in India said to me what would happen to India after Mahatma Gandhi and would India have a leader of his calibre and magnetism I at once replied to them that there was already in the field a great leader, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, who was capturing the imagination of the people of India and commanding the obedience of millions.

A CONTRAST.

Another thing by which I was struck was that while in other countries people are engaged in solving big problems such as political power, economic prosperity, scientific explorations, perfecting the gains of science freeing their countries from disease sickness ugliness, the people in India are indulging in petty quarrels and communal wrangles. I will make very drastic laws to teach the members of municipal committees in India their duties towards the citizens and hold them responsible for the maintenance of health and sanitation of the town committed to their charge.

SPIRIT OF DISCIPLINE.

Discipline all round is the visible feature of European life. You cannot help being struck by the spirit of discipline and sense of obedience which appears to have been imbibed by every man and woman. You can not fail being impressed that every person minds his own business and does his own duty. His duty finished he allows relaxation to his mind enjoys what God and man have given to him.

BRITISH INDIFFERENT TO INDIA.

I have particularly noticed during my two visits that the press of England treats India with utmost indifference if not contempt. Hardly anything appears in the press of England, about India. It appears that there is a conspiracy of silence on its part regarding the Indian affairs. With the exception of "Times" which takes occasional notice of the happenings in India for weeks and weeks nothing appears about India in the English press. I feel convinced that no political work of any value or importance is possible in England in view of her mood and attitude towards India and Mahatma Gandhi did the right thing in making India the centre of his activities and not caring whnat England thinks about India. In my opinion all the same there is one kind of work that can be usefully done in England and on the Continent in the interests of India. Some of the oustanding Congress leaders of India should deliver a series of lectures in Great Britain and the Continent with the only object of acquainting Europe with the real conditions in India. I am certain that men like Mahatma Gandhi, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Sjt. Rajagopalachariar, B. Rajendra Prasad, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, and Shyt. Bhulabhai Desai can do lot of useful work in this direction.

Nothing appeals to the English mind so much as a powerful national movement for freedom. The doings in the small country of Palestine are attracting the attention of England much more than the constitution that has been granted to India with a trumpet and the elections that are going to take place shortly. I was told that the English press was paying a good deal of attention to India during the periods of non-co-operation and civil disobedience movement. England doesn't fear India so long as the army of occupation is there. India should welcome any serious situation in Europe that will give her an opportunity to advance her cause of freedom more expeditiously. India will be listened to more by England then than now.

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The Late Mr. Nur Muhammad Khaliq : An Appreciation

By AN ADMIRER

I knew Mr. Nur Muhammad Khaliq since 1918, the year in which I came to Bombay for the first time. He was then the Deputy Educational Inspector for Urdu Schools, Central Division, with his headquarters at Poona. Afterwards he was transferred to Ahmedabad. Before that he had creditably discharged the duties as principal of the Anjuman-e-Islam High School, Bombay, after the retirement of its first Principal, the late Mr. Shaikh Faizul-lahbhai. After leaving this school he thought of entering Government service. Previous to his service at the Anjuman school, he had worked as the headmaster of the Islamia High School, Rangoon, for about 10 years. From the number of addresses which he received at the time of his departure from there, one can find that he must have been very popular with all sections of people at Rangoon. He left that institution only because he wanted to be nearer his native place, Ahmedabad.

A SERENE SOUL.

In 1918 I had the honour of staying with him at Poona for a couple of months. Then alone I could realise how beautiful and serene his soul was. He was a gentleman in the true sense of the term and so far as I know about him, he never inflicted any injury on any one, either by words, deeds or otherwise. He was a man of a very pure character, and was the very model of good behaviour. His

The late Mr. Nur Muhammad Khaliq.

sweet smiles will long be remembered by his friends whose number is very large, for wherever he went, he made friends with people in spite of the fact that he was shy at first at making friends. But once the friendship was made, he maintained it upto the last.

Mr. N. M. Khaliq was a voracious reader. In 1918 I pressed him to read Maulana Sharar's novels which he had not studied till then. He was then a member of the Urdu Institute of Poona. He took all the novels available there and finished them all one by one during the brief period of two months. After reading his novels, he became an ardent admirer of the Maulana, whom he regarded as the greatest Urdu novel-writer of his times.

HIS CHARITIES.

Mr. Khaliq belonged to the Manlar community, but during his whole career he never showed any partiality for any section or class of people. He always worked for the common weal of all sections of Musalmans. A cursory glance of his charities which, by the way, amount to Rs. 22,500, will show that he was a man of broad outlook. They are briefly as follows:

	Rs.
The Anjuman-e-Islam School, Ahmedabad	2,000
The Sultan Ahmad Orphanage, Ahmedabad	1,000
The Poor Boys' Fund started by Y.M.M.A., Ahmedabad	1,000
The Manlar Jamaat Khana, Ahmedabad	2,500
Anjuman-e-Faraqqi-e-Urdu, Aurangabad (Dn.) ...	500
Ismail College, Jogeshwari earmarked for different purposes)	15,000
Another institution (name not known)	500

These sums have been only distributed in accordance with the deceased's will by Mr. Muhammad Nazir, the District Judge of Surat, who, I am informed, has proved himself to be more than a friend both during the deceased's illness as well as afterwards.

The deceased lost his wife more than a year ago. It is unfortunate that he has left no issue, but it is a matter for real gratification that he has left all his savings to be spent in the service of the Musaumans in works which, according to Muslim religious phraseology, are called "Khairat-e-Jariah," i.e. good works which outlive the donor who continues to earn their Divine merit as long as those works remain in existence in this world.

The Musalmans of this Presidency in general and those of Surat and Ahmedabad in particular, have no doubt suffered a great loss by his death. May his charities be emulated by other Musalmans in more affluent circumstances!

May his soul rest in peace!

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GENERAL EVANGELINE BOOTH

She Is Truly A Brilliant Reflex Of The Greatness, Personality And Convictions Of Her Illustrions Father, The Founder Of The Salvation Army

(COMMUNICATED.)

General Evangeline Booth, fourth daughter of General William Booth, the Founder of the Salvation Army, the present head of the international organisation, was born in London, England, on Christmas Day.

Whilst still in the school-room William Booth's family, true to their traditions, played at leading meetings and addressing audiences. At an age when most girls' lives are filled with lessons and youthful pursuits, Evangeline Booth was one of her father's most able assistants in his work amongst the poor of London, and had already preached her first sermon mounted on a chair in the open street.

With the expansion of the Salvation Army, Evangeline Booth was early given large responsibilities. Whilst still in her 'teens, William Booth appointed his daughter to be Captain of a Salvation Army Corps in the worst part of the West End of London. Within a short time the fierce and brutal opposition to the Army's message which had existed disappeared. The whole neighbourhood was filled with admiration for the courage of the girlish leader, and newsboys and 'roughs' banded themselves into a body-guard for her protection.

At the age of twenty-three Evangeline Booth was appointed to command the Salvation Army operations in London, together with the oversight of the International Training College. Either task was sufficient to tax the powers of an old and experienced leader. How the 'Field Commissioner—the title by which Miss Booth became known and by which she is lovingly remembered by thousands—filled her exacting post is one of the bright pages in Salvation Army history.

Changes in the higher commands of the Army left the leadership in Canada vacant, and William Booth sent his daughter Evangeline to fill the position. This she held for some nine years, expansion of every branch of the Army Work marking her command. During the Klondyke gold rush of 1898 she organised an Evangelistic and Nursing Corps, taking it herself to the Klondyke and sharing the perils and hardships of the pioneers.

Honoured

In 1904 Miss Booth, with the new title of Commander, was appointed to the National leadership of the Army in the United States. There she endeared herself to all sections of the nation by her simplicity of purpose and her devotion to the ideals set out so vividly in her public addresses. The extension and consolidation of the Salvation Army's work during her command in America bear eloquent testimony to her administrative abilities. Faced at the onset with overwhelming problems of money and personnel, she revolutionised the financial system of the Army and strengthened its resources.

President Wilson bestowed upon the then Commander the rare honour of the distinguished service medal as a mark of his appreciation of the Army's work among the troops in the Great War. Tufts College in Massachusetts, in 1921, conferred upon her the honorary degree of M.A., the National Society of Colonial Dames honoured her in January 1928 with the Fairfax Gold Medal for "Eminent Patriotic Service," and the King of Sweden with the Vasa Gold Medal in 1933 for services rendered to the Swedish people in the United States.

The General bears in her face a striking resemblance to her world-famous father. "She is," as the President of the University of California said recently, "a brilliant reflex of the greatness, the personality, and the convictions of that great man."

The Commander was elected General of the Salvation Army by the Army's High Council on September 3, 1934, the fourth to hold that office and the first woman in history to be the head of an international religious organisation.

Since that time she has travelled more than 60,000 miles throughout the world, inspecting the Army's activities and addressing huge public gatherings.

During 1936 the General has conducted many large services on the Continent of Europe and in England, including a Motorcade from Land's End to John o' Groats, holding four and five meetings daily for ten days, and reaching 100,000 people.

Awakening In China

Women's Part In The "New Life Movement"

Feminism and feudalism do not mix, and now that the last traces of the feudal system in China are rapidly passing away it is only proper that the voice of feminism should begin to make itself heard in the land. Chinese women during the last few years have done some surprising things—so astounding in the eyes of the more conservative of their countrymen that the police have been instructed to take action to restrain their passion for the unconventional. But not only in their adoption of new styles of clothing their bodies and dressing their hair have Chinese women done remarkable things. They have distinguished themselves by acquiring fame as doctors, artists, lawyers, musicians, athletes, and aviators; they have shown high ability in the learned professions; skill and strength in tests of physical endurance—in short, they have shown that, given the opportunity, Chinese women can do anything their sisters among other nations can do. And that—remembering the conventional Chinese attitude regarding women, an attitude which was general within the life-time of many now living—is the most astonishing thing of all.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS

What is happening in China is merely a reflex of what is happening in other Oriental countries. In Japan women are gradually winning for themselves recognition of their rightful place in social structure, and in India the same thing is happening. Last December there was an All-India Women's Conference held at Trivandrum, to which Mrs. Margaret Sanger, the well-known advocate of birth-control, was specially invited to address delegates on that subject. (She subsequently came on to China to speak to women in this country on the same topic). Subsequently the Conference passed a resolution reiterating its former resolutions, supporting the necessity for instruction to Indian women in methods of birth-control through recognized clinics, and calling on all constituencies to make a special effort to induce their municipalities and other organisations for maternity and child welfare to open centres and to impart such knowledge to those who stood in need of it. The resolution was proposed by a lady who pointed out that Gandhi and other religious leaders advocated continence, but many felt this was impossible for ordinary people. Another delegate, in seconding the resolution, asked the Conference to consider the question from the viewpoint, not of customs and religious sanctions, but from the viewpoint of what was best for the future—a remarkable example of broad thinking, and showing how far Indian women have broken away from the shackles of ancient convention. Another speaker quoted the views of medical women in Bombay who had discussed the question, and come to the conclusion that there were cases where there was real medical need, and they must give the advice asked for, but they did not believe in broadcasting information, or in encouraging married people to enjoy martial privilege without responsibilities. The advice, she said, should only be given on medical grounds and doctors should be free to refuse information if they thought fit. All this shows that women in the Orient, from India in the west to Japan in the east, are waking up to their rights as well as their responsibilities, and are taking an active and intelligent interest in social and economic problems which affect them just as much as their husbands, sons, fathers and brothers.

"NEW LIFE" MOVEMENT

When the "New Life" movement was inaugurated three years ago by General Chiang Kai-Shek, its teachings were directed mainly—though not specifically—at the male section of the population, because men being the heads of families were regarded as responsible for bringing the teachings of the "New Life" movement to the members of their household. The object of that movement is the social regeneration of China—to be brought about by the adoption of good habits, starting with the simplest things and gradually working up to the more complex affairs. The four cardinal virtues of 'li, i, lien,' and 'ch'ih' (etiquette, right conduct, integrity, and conscientiousness) are to be applied first to simple matters of daily life related to personal behaviour and domestic economy, and as these principles become generally observed in every-day dealings they will be gradually extended to community affairs, resulting in better public administration and a complete but peaceful revolution in the social and economic order of things. It is obvious that such a movement cannot be successful without the co-operation of women; and it was not long before arrangements were being made in various parts of the country to organize the more active and enlightened members of the sex in order that they might assist the "New Life" movement in the most effective way. In Nanking the Women's New Life Movement Association enjoys the advantage of having Madame Chiang Kai-Shek as Chairman of the organization, and a five-point programme has been recently adopted by that Association which is of great interest and importance. First, a national conference was held in August, for the purpose of investigating conditions in regard to the position of women in all parts of the country and of discussing concrete measures to improve their lives. Next, it is proposed to urge the women's "New Life" movement organizations in various provinces and cities to adopt a uniform name. Third, the issue of a women's N.L.M. monthly publication is suggested; fourth, it is proposed to give attention to N.L.M. work among students; and fifth, the issue of identification-cards to all members of the Association is proposed.

It will be seen that the second third, and fifth items in this five-point programme aim at bringing about closer co-operation between the various women's associations interested in the "New Life" movement. This is an excellent idea. Anything which encourages the principle of co-operation is of immense value to China to-day, because it drives home to everyone concerned the importance of unity in action. It is because that principle has been lacking among the Chinese people that the country is in the difficult position it is to-day, and it is only by co-operation between men, between women and between both that China can hope to enjoy that "New Life" which is aimed at. When the national conference is held to discuss the general position of women in the country, the importance of close organization of the women's "New Life" movement will be at once apparent. Any measures decided upon at the conference to improve the position of women in the social order can be effectively put into operation only if there is close co-ordination between all who are actually engaged in the movement, and the second, third, and last items on thee five-point programme, if adopted, will make it much easier to give effect to whatever decisions are reached by the Conference in regard to action to be taken for female emancipation.

CHINESE WOMANHOOD

Young China has reason to be proud of its womanhood. At an international congress of bacteriologists just held in London to discuss problems relating to the cause and cure of communicable disease, China's delegate was a woman—Dr. S. M. Tao, of the National Epidemic Prevention Bureau in Peiping. She has been sent on an investigation tour to Europe, Canada, the United States, and Japan by the National Health Administration to study the latest methods of preparing vaccines, sera, and other biological products. Among China's representatives at the Olympic Games is a woman, Miss Yang Hisu-Chiung, who took part in the swimming contests. In their own country Chinese women are taking up professional careers and winning distinction in competition with their countrymen, and there is a growing movement among feminists for full representation in the National Assembly which is due to meet in Nanking next November. The Election Law does not discriminate against women but it is feared masculine prejudice will, and that village elders and their like will not give woman a chance of being elected as delegates to the National Assembly. Madame Chiang Kai-Shek is understood to be sympathetic to this movement, and it is pointed out that in 1924—whhen the firsth Kuo-Min Tang Conference was held at Canton—Dr. Sun Yat Sen finding that no woman had been elected to attend, himself nominated several representatives of the sex as delegates. Madame Chiang, however, believes that so far as the "New Life" movement is concerned, promotion of its ideals may be best begun in the home, and with a firm footing in the family circle it is assured of spreading throughout the country.—The "People's Tribune."

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NAZI IDEAL OF EDUCATION

Youths Taught To Work For Common Cause Of Fatherland

Germany to-day is so minutely organised that there is scarcely anything in the people's lives into which the State has not put its finger, insisting that it is done just as she wants it done. This applies very much to schools, because the Hitler Government rely on the young people to carry National-Socialism into the future and, therefore, the children are being steeped in that idea. Apart from politics, they are taught how to be good Germans and how to work for the common cause and even at the age of twelve children can give the official view of what is best for the future of the race.

Every year the schools must send the children to the country for at least two weeks, where they are accommodated in what corresponds to Youth Hostels.

There they can do their own cooking, two on duty each day, or there is a sort of caretaker who provides the food. These hostels, especially the new ones, resemble a first class hotel more than a hostel, writes S. O'Connor in the 'Irish Press..

Last September the Ursuline Convent, in the North German town where I was, sent its girls for the usual two-weeks' 'working holiday'. As all the schools send their pupils together and most of the hostels were occupied, the Nuns got permission to bring the girls to the mother house of the Order, which was situated on the Thuringen border, in a town called Duderstadt. Duderstadt is over a thousand years old and is a farming town. In North Germany there are few farmhouses as we know them. The farmers live in towns and go out to work on the land, which stretches flat away into the distance, without ditch or tree or hedge.

The Reverend Mother, who knew I was anxious to learn German, invited me to go as a member of the school if I liked, and as it would be a good experience for me. There were thirty-eight girls from the school and we all met with rucksacks at the station. There was one teacher in charge. At eight o'clock we arrived at a small country station and from there we were to walk, about a four-hours' tramp, to Duderstadt.

On this walk I got my first insight into the thorough teaching which German school-children get. We reached a church which was old and very beautiful. The architecture was Romanesque and the church stood in the middle of what looked like an orchard—there were apple trees, ducks, geese, and all around were the Stations of the Cross, each like a small altar.

Outside was a stone altar at which Mass was said on special occasions. We all went inside and then one girl was selected to give a lecture on the style and period of the church, another girl had to describe and compare the statues, and a discussion was held as to the different interesting points. This happened with every large building we met for the fourteen days while we were on our 'working holiday'.

EARLY RISERS

Our way lay through farming villages. The houses were covered with tobacco leaves hung on cords from the roof to the bottom of the house to dry. The whole village was clothed in brown and smelt of tobacco. In the evening the men and women were returning home from the fields, the women with their heads tied up in white or blue cloths which protect them during the day from the very hot sun. They sat in these long German carts drawn by tired oxen.

All were weary after a day's work which had started when the sun went up about four o'clock and ended with the sun's going down. As I lay in bed each morning I heard the heavy carts roll past my window at sunrise,

M. Marcel Rosenberg, who is the first Ambassador from Soviet Russia to Spain, since the days of the Czars

making for the fields, and in an hour the town was empty, its occupants were with bent backs, men and women, working in the broiling heat.

The roads over which we went were, as is usual in Germany, bordered with fruit trees—apples, plums or pears—and our line was always broken to pick up the apples from under the trees, for it is permitted to pick off the ground but not off the trees. Darkness fell as we reached the Closter.

The Closter was an old building, and beautiful. It had the long roofs and the old oak beams which one sees all over Germany. After supper, all of us assembled in a large room and there one of the girls read for an hour and then we went to our dormitories.

At 7 o'clock we were called, and after breakfast were detailed off for the various work. Some of the girls had to work in the garden, some in the kitchen, some in the rooms. In the afternoon we went walking to a neighbouring small town, and there in the church the usual lecture on architecture took place. Other days at 8 o'clock we were already on the road and walked until 8 in the evening.

FOREST LECTURES

We carried knapsacks with sandwiches, which were given to us by the nuns, but the knapsacks' real purpose was to gather the fruit along the roads, and at night in the dormitories from 9 until 10-30 all that could be heard was the crunching of apples from every bed, recalling to me a visit to a cowstall in the night.

Those walks were the nicest part of the holidays. We were accompanied by a nun. She was the best walker, the best story-teller and the best sport out of the 38 girls.

She was tall, healthy and nice-looking. She tucked up her wide black shirt, tied down her black veil, and with an extra bag of food, for those who had a particularly big appetite, and in case of shortage on the way, she stepped out on front. She knew the name of every flower and wild grass in the field, of every tree in the forest and as we walked she talked and explained. We went through woods most of the time. Mid-day came and we sat down to eat our lunch. When we were finished, Matar Aloysia our nun, sang songs and was gayer than the gayest. All day long it lasted and footsore and weary we returned home. The next day we were taken through a large farmyard and the farmer's wife showed us over the grain stores, the barns, the cowstalls (where every cow had her name and age and particulars written on a 'Schild' in front of her) and pigsties and the horse stalls. Another day, we were taken through a tile factory, and later through a large tobacco factory, where the tobacco leaves from Java and America and other countries lay waiting to be made into cigars. Then came a day when we all had to go to a farm and work there from morning to evening.

GOOD GERMAN WOMEN

Some had to pick potatoes, that was dirty work and hard on the back, others had to pull turnips and that was hard on the hands and back. We had a few days of that sort. Generally it was a day walking and a day working.

There was a nun there who taught English and she asked me if I knew anything of the national movement in Ireland. she had heard that Irishwomen had done good work in the wars for freedom. She asked me to give a lecture to her girls as she wanted them to be good German women and do the same for their country if necessary.

I found amongst the school books that the girls were reading Corkery and Seamus O'Kelly. This in the heart of Germany in a country farming town.

The holiday ended after fourteen days and the 38 of us marched away again back to the city. For me it was an experience teeming with interest. The whole idea of the touch between the towns and the country people is excellent, the children are the better for it and the farmers are also the better for it. For the children it is a real holiday, always in the air, and they get the feel of country life, of hard work, of the place agriculture has in the nation. Then the lectures or rather, talks as they more truly are, add pleasure and novelty to the whole thing. For me all was new, new people, new country, new nuns who walk and talk and laugh and enjoy doing 22 miles a day, enjoying it even more than the children. It was a side of the new Germany we do not hear about, perhaps because it is so rich in human values.

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VILAPARLE

Hen Lays Eggs With Personal Messages Inside

An amusing ditty of the Grey Nineties went like this: "Oh, the roosters they lay eggs in Kansas...." The words of the song were, of course, a gross misstatement—although now and then Nature turns out a freak rooster that cackles and produces an egg—but Kansas boasts a hen that surpasses the mythical rooster of the song.

This hen, an ordinary biddy that lives at the poultry farm of the State College in Manhattan, lays eggs with messages neatly enclosed inside the shells—and several of her sisters of the roost have been made to perform the same seemingly impossible stunt.

There's nothing supernatural about this business. All the credit goes to Robert E. Phillips, a graduate student in poultry husbandry at Kansas State College. The hen had nothing to do with it except to submit to a painless operation performed by Mr. Phillips with something of the skill of a clever surgeon.

(From left to right):—Robert E. Phillips and the Hen on which he performed the operation, which enables the bird to lay an egg with a personal message in it. (2) Dr. D. M. Nigro, Assistant Health Director in Kansas City, passing the egg greetings out to his staff. (3) As the cork appears inside the shell after the egg is broken. (4) Inside the egg is a cork, hollowed out. In this cavity the greeting is placed—before the egg is laid.

The production of eggs with cheery greetings and personal messages sealed inside them came about in a strange way. It was like this: Dr. J. S. Hughes, one of the college's chemistry professors, delivered a discourse during which he said that scientists could induce a hen to lay almost any kind of egg. Mr. L. H. Smith, head of a Kansas City butter concern, challenged this statement—and Mr. Phillips, who had been experimenting on hens in the laboratory accepted the challenge.

Smith sent Phillips a note in his own handwriting. A few days later Phillips sent Smith a nice white egg which, when broken open, contained, in place of the usual yolk, a hollowed-out cork stopper inside of which was the sample of Mr. Smith's penmanship.

Some weeks later several such eggs from the experimental laboratories of the State College, were sent to Dr. D. M. Nigro, assistant health director of Kansas City, who passed them around at a party to the amazement of several of his friends.

Dr. Nigro knew how the trick was done, but he kept the information to himself until his guests had ventured a variety of guesses that were as absurd as they were amusing. Most of them thought that the shells had been cut with some extremely keen instrument and then put together again.

As Mr. Phillips explains the seeming "miracle," the trick is very simple. His first subject was a white leghorn hen. He anaesthetized the bird and made an incision in its egg-making apparatus. A yolk on its way to form part of an egg was removed and in its place the cork with the message inside was inserted. The incision was sewed up. The cork moved down the egg-duct and a nice white shell was formed around it. Twenty-five hours after the operation the strange egg was laid, without discomfort to the hen.

When it was held up to the light of a candle the experimenters could see the outline of the cork. They knew that the operation was a complete success. Subsequent operations produced eggs with messages inside in 75 per cent. of the cases—and when the shells didn't form about the corks, then the stoppers came out, and the hens didn't seem to mind a bit.—"The American Weekly."

JOURNALISTS ON STRIKE

Union Victimisation

NEW YORK, (By Mail).

Serious labour troubles may develop at Seattle in the State of Washington, arising out of a strike of a group of journalists. There now exists in the United States an organization of newspaper sub-editors and reporters which, beginning as a professional society, has now become a trade union affiliated to the American Federation of Labour. Some publishers oppose this development, and in several cities journalists assert that they have been dismissed from their posts because they are active members of this group, which is called the Newspaper Guild.

Ten days ago part of the editorial staff of the Seattle 'Post Intelligencer', one of the Hearst chain of newspapers, went on strike, believing that two of their number had been dismissed for guild membership. The management insists, however, that the dismissals were solely on the ground of inefficiency.

Seattle is a strongly unionised city, and the Central Labour Council is supporting the strike. Pickets have been placed about the "Post Intelligencer" building and some mechanical operatives have joined the strike. As a result the paper has not been published for ten days. Other daily newspaper proprietors in this area have expressed sympathy with the Hearst management, and a conference on policy is being planned for Wednesday.

Feeling between unionists and anti-unionists is running high, and a general strike, such as Seattle experienced just after the war, is not impossible.

Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labour, has not yet approved the action of the labour leaders in Seattle and may refuse to recognise their authority. No action on his part, however, can prevent a strike if the Seattle workers are determined to undertake one.

ATTACKS ATTITUDE AT OLYMPIC GAMES

Professionalism Creeping In As Dangerous Threat

It is increasingly obvious that the spirit of sportsmanship characteristic of athletes in early Grecian times, when the dominant idea was to excel in sport for the love of competition and a desire to perfect the human body, is no longer in existence, John A. Hutchins, barrister, former captain of the McGill University track team, told members of the Kiwanis Club of Montreal in his address. A Canadian View of the Olympic Games', at weekly luncheon meeting at the Windsor Hotel.

There is no reason for doubting that the Canadian team, for instance, which took part in the Olympic Games, was a professional team, Mr. Hutchins are being paid to athletes, we are faced with the conclusion that the Olympic Games of to-day are scheduled to go into the same oblivion that the ancient athletic events at Olympia in ancient days descended to when professionalism and specialization entered into the picture. It is up to us to check this trend as much as possible and instruct our young athletes to take the right attitude towards sport."

Briefly, Mr. Hutchins referred to a movement now underway to establish a Government department for athletics. In a strong condemnation of this undertaking, he remarked that if such a movement gains headway "we will follow the steps of other nations by subsidizing our athletes."

Lt.-Col. G. Walter Peacock, who is being transferred to new duties at Toronto, gave a valedictory address in which he thanked the Kiwanis Club of Montreal for the support given to the Salvation Army. Announcement was made by Thomas Havill, president, that C. Douglas Taylor, past president, had been honoured by his election to the presidency of the Province of Quebec Society for Crippled Children.

President Thomas Havill presided at the meeting, Donald Peacock, pianist, entertained. Gratton Thompson introduced the speaker, who was thanked by Alex Thomson.

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Books & Their Writers

INDIAN CONSTITUTION

THE MAKING OF FEDERAL INDIA. By N. Gangulee, C.I.E., Ph.D. With a foreword by the Marquess of Lothian, Published by James Nisbet and Co., London. Pages 352. Price 12s. 6d.

NEW CONSTITUTION OF INDIA By S. K. Lahiri and B. N. Banerjee. Published by the Politics Club, Calcutta. Pages 398. Price Rs. 4-4.

The advent of the new Constitution has called forth a considerable body of literature on it, the two books named above being among the recent publications.

Mr. Gangulee's work is a brief survey of the development of Indian constitutional reform from 1911 to 1935. He is well-known in India as ex-member of the Royal Commission of Indian Agriculture and as the author of several books on India, including 'India, What Now?' and 'The Indian Peasant And His Environment". The present book sets out in some detail the salient constitutional changes in the country since 1911. A more detailed account is given next of the events that led to the passing of the Government of India Act 1935. But so far as the Act itself is concerned, the author has only stated the broad principles underlying the Act, judging it as a mild moderate critic. The book is, however, worth a perusal as a presentation of the main facts leading up to the Constitution. It contains a selected bibliography including over a hundred books and reports on India but significantly omitting any mention of the late Dr. Sunderland's 'India in Bondage'.

The other book under review is a survey of the salient provisions of the new Constitution with a useful historical introduction extending over fifty pages. It is of the text book type and should be helpful to under-graduates studying the Indian Constitution.

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Final Crisis Of Capitalism

THE FINAL CRISIS: By Allen Hutt: Published by Victor Gollancz Ltd.

This is a masterly history of the economic evolution of Great Britain from the coming of industrialisation through the two crises it passed through in the forties and eighties of the last century and the crisis that has steadily been developing since the war of 1914-18 and the corresponding development in the working-class movement beginning with Chartism and leading up to Socialism.

The history of English industrialism is unique as Engels wrote, "it is a history which has no counterpart in the annals of humanity." In the course of sixty years a country with small towns, little industries and a large agricultural population got transformed into one of the largest manufacturing centres with an industry to meet the supplies of the world. Japan in recent times has made an even vaster and more rapid stride, but Japanese industrialism was born after industrialisation was well advanced on its way. It had not the pioneering work of building up a new economic world by a bland destruction of the world. Large industries had already been tested and proved—complicated plants could be produced ready-made. But Britain was a true pioneer who almost took a leap into the dark when she destroyed her centuries-old agriculture and turned the traditional master of the field into the slave of a roaring machine. In fact it was a lightning transformation of a whole nation.

But this process was not a peaceful, well-ordered one. "The onward march of the new productive system was a violent and disordered affair, regularly interrupted by violent crashes which flung idle masses of men and masses of capital." It was a continuous swing between feverish activity followed by crisis and stagnation until in 1840 it reached the climax and capitalist order seemed to stand at the parting of the ways. This was no mere cyclic crisis, but a deep profound one. The long-exploited under-dog who had created this enormous wealth for England was daily growing conscious and demanding a share of the heavy fruits of his bitter labour. Society was wrecked by doubts and fears. Even the "Times" found it expedient to give the cry of warning through its columns. "War to the palaces, peace to the cottages—that is a battle cry which may come to resound throughout the country. Let the wealthy beware.

But the forties remain historic in the annals of Britain as the age in which the revolution did not take place, just as 1794 has become historic for the revolution which did take place in France. The capitalists triumphed. The Reform Act of 1832 had made them the rulers and they launched a campaign against the landowners enlisting the working class in this war against a pretended common enemy and raised the cry of Free Trade as the panacea for all ills. And Free Trade did the trick. It tided the country over a great social crisis by consolidating and extending its manufacturing monopoly on the world market.

It was, however, a system built upon sand, though the big men of industry did not see it. The eighties found it rocking again. Several countries of Europe had rapidly followed in England's footsteps and now the final blow was being threatened from America—the New World. England "ceased to be the workshop of the world." The illusion of an endless golden age was rudely shaken. Thunderous roars filled the air again. And this time it was no wild mob that the governing class had to meet. It was a class with a capital 'C.' Socialism had risen on the world's horizon. The rising tide of world capitalism which had broken England's monopoly had brought in its wake the birth of the first international fraternity—the working class.

But Britain tided over the crisis once again with remarkable alertness of mind. It found once more a solution within the capitalist frame-work and established a new monopoly in place of the old—the colonial monopoly. This consisted not so much in the acquisition of new territories, though that was also done, but as Lenin puts it, it was "the transition from a colonial policy of monopolistic possession of the territories of the world, which has been completely divided up."

Now England is facing a third crisis which the author predicts as The Final Crisis. The crisis, of course, is not an insular one like the other two in the days gone by. To-day it is a world crisis. No one country can solve it. In the forties Capitalism was still young with immense possibilities of increase and expansion. In the eighties the world monopoly was yet unchallenged. The colonies were fresh ground for breaking in. To-day capitalism faces not expansion, but contraction—"restore prices by hardening prices." But as Harry Pollit has rightly pointed out that the prospect of "adaptation to depression and permanent worsened standards" is bankrupt of any enduring solution. The chapters on this Final Crisis give detailed facts and figures to show the condition of each industry in England and its position in the world market to prove conclusively and beyond doubt that there can be no solution "even a tolerable one, let alone peamanent" unless the dead hand of capitalist ownership has been removed from production. The possibilities of the establishment of Socialism today are greater and brighter because Labour is more conscious and maturer in its experience. What it now needs is a United Front based on a common programme of elementary working-class demands. The country which was the classic soil of capitalism is also the classic soil of working class movement.

THREE HINDI BOOKS

HINDI GADYA GATHA, by Prof. Sadgurusharan Avasthi, M.A. Publisher Saraswati Publishing House Allahabad. Price Re. 1-8 (cloth); Re. 1-4 (paper).

Prof. Avasthi can be warmly congratulated on his fine scholarship and on a critical faculty that is all too rare among the Hindi writers. The work under review, gives briefly yet fully the progress and history of the Hindi together with an introduction of each of our modern Hindi prose writers. Healthy criticism of the current styles is a special feature of this well-bound and nicely printed book, worthy of possession by all Hindi lovers and students. It should prove to be a good text-book to college students.

MARYADA PURSHOTTAM RAM, by Zahurbaksh, "Hindi-Kovid" Publisher, Master Baldeo Prasad, Saugor, C.P. Price Annas 12

Shri Ramchandraji's life has been the Hindu ideal from days immemorial. The Ramayan and the Ramcharit-manas are far too high for the layman. To make the life of his hero easier to understand, the author has written it in a simple, lucid and flowing style that should appeal to the young and old alike. It is recommended to be used by the students of the Hindi Prachar Sabha. The book is of special interest to Hindi-speaking children, who will not find the style tiresome.

BHARTIYA ITIHAS KI SUGAM KAHANIAN, by Pandit Loknath Silakari. Publisher Master Baldeo Parshad, Saugor, C.P. Prive Annas 6.

It is a collection of 38 stories from Indian history for fifth class students of C.P. schools. There is nothing unusual in it and as such adds to the unhappy list of old-styled text-books which the teachers and the taught do not very much like.

URDU PUBLICATIONS

"FALSAFA-E-AJAM" By Dr. Sir Mahomed Iqbal. Translated by Mir Hasanuddin, B.A., LL.B., can be had from Tasaddua Husain, bookseller, Char Minar, Hyderabad Dn. 8" x 6¼". Pp. 189, Paper cover. Rs. 2-8-0.

Dr. Iqbal's book entitled "The Development of Metaphysics in Persia" was published in 1909, and now after a lapse of about 28 years its Urdu translation has made its appearance. Although in the words of the learned Doctor as quoted in the preface, some of his opinion have now undergone a complete change, yet the book, it is to be hoped, will be read with a great deal of interest only because it is the first work of its kind and that, too, written by an Indian Musalman of great eminence. It is not an exhaustive book on the subject, but it brings out faithfully the main points of every school of thought in Persia. The translation of a philosophical work is always a difficult task, but the translator has acquitted himself creditably although Hyderabadi idioms are prominent in several places. The book should be read by all lovers of Persian philosophy.

"TAZKIRA-E-REKHTA GOVAN" Complied by Shaikh Fath-e-Ali Husaini Gardezi. Published by the Anjuman-e-Taraqqie-Urdu, Aurangabad, Dn., with a foreword by Maulavi Abdul Haq. Demy 8 vo. 17 by 168. Paper cover Ans. 12. Cloth bound Rs. 1-4-0.

This is an old "tazkira" of Urdu poets which was written as long ago as 1166 A.H. by Gardezi. Most of the poets dealt with were his contemporaries. Excerpts from their poetical writings have also been given, although it is a pity that in some cases the author has shown partiality, Maulavi Abdul Haq has thrown enough light on this trait of the author's character and has also given relevant facts about his life and family history. Ninety-eight poets have found a place in this book, and although it has not been compiled according to modern methods of criticism, yet it has a value of its own which can never be overlooked by students of Urdu literature. The Anjuman is fortunate in securing a copy of the "tazkira" which was written only six years after its compilation. The work is worthy of being kept, as a book of reference, in all Urdu libraries.

ART NOTES AND EVENTS

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

Kind Legislators—Exercise Charity With Questions—An Irresponsible Luxury—Mr. Munawar's Mystery—He Spells Art, Wrongly—Rare Journalistic Enterprise—Bombay Art Society—Pickwick Or Picknick Club—The Embarrassed Assembly—Sheltered In The Secretariat—Bombay Field Club—What The Vice-Chancellor Missed—Universal Arts League—Instructive Experience.

Mr. Syed Munawar has shown how kindly busy our legislators coul dbe. He has indicated how they could exercise charity with questions. I do not, of course, suggest that Mr. Munawar is the first or the only one to cultivate the luxury. There have been others who have played and can play the pleasant game.

Perfectly
Nebulous

Only, few of them can formulate the questions with such perfectly nebulous smoothness as achieved by Mr. Munawar during the present sessions of the Bombay Legislative Council. He wanted to know whether it was a fact that there was no "collaboration" between the Bombay Art Society and the Sir J. J. School of Art. Mr. Munawar is not, perhaps, accustomed to read the daily newspapers. Otherwise, he would have, long, long ago, known that important fact.

That Catastrophic
Fact

It is good, therefore, that the Minister for Education helped him to know that there was no "collaboration" between the Society and the School. Mr. Munawar was thus enabled by the Education Department to make up for the knowledge he would easily have obtained if, as a responsible legislator, he had kept his eye on the relevant events recorded in the newspapers. It is a pity that Mr. Munawar should seem to be so indifferent to the newspapers.

Informative
Newspaper

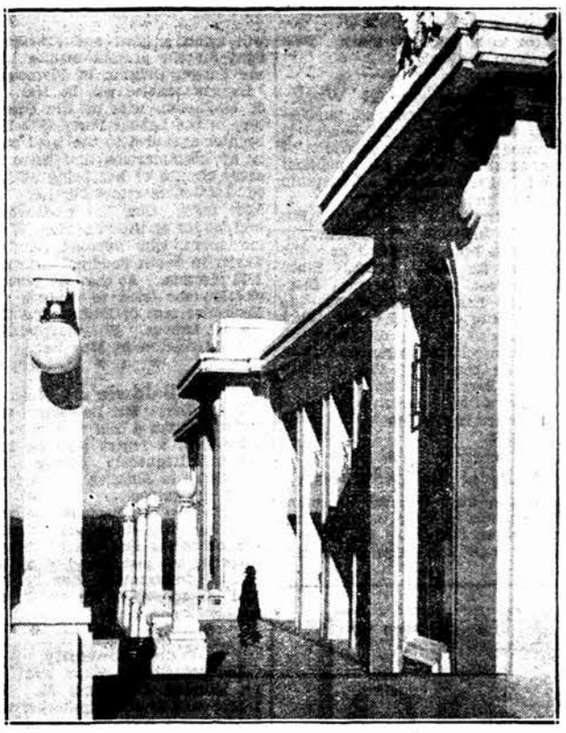
For I may maintain, professionally and with the risk of obvious misunderstanding that the newspapers are more informative than the Government departments which are victimised by the benevolent attentions of some of the not-so-busy legislators. I will not indulge the vanity. I will not refer to the "Chronicle." I will speak or rather refer to the "Times of India" Look what its enterprising correspondent has achieved. Mr. Munawar knows that the Minister of Education, judged by the official reply to his question, was unable to give the reasons about the lack of "collaboration" which our kind-hearted legislator thinks apparently to be so alarming and catastrophic

The Enterprising
Journalist

If he refers to the "Times of India" of 15th September 1936 he would discover there the reason which the correspondent of the journal has so boldly unearthed for public benefit. It would be foolish to suggest that the reason traced by the enterprising journalist was obvious and stale. The important thing is that the correspondent of the "Times of India" has found the reason which one does not find in the official reply of the Master. Will Mr. Munawar thank the journal and the daring correspondent?

He Smells
Art.

I have persuaded Mr. Munawar to read, study and digest the events recorded in the newspapers. I am not sure I will succeed. Perhaps Mr Munawar belongs to the class of legislators who regard their questioning privileges as a trifling ritual, essentially noisy and empty of all responsibility.



Modern architecture is a feature of the new Australia where, we are told, building is booming. So is building booming in Bombay as well and it is all so modern, without being architecture. Judged by this picture of the Federal Parliament House at Canberra they do it better in Australia.

Perhaps, he does not belong to this class. But his sudden interest in art remains, obviously, a mystery. He spells art wrongly if he thinks it is a question of merely playing the kind-hearted arbitrator between the Society that has by its persistent, reactionary and obstructive tactics made Bombay a bye-word in the world of art and the School that has, despite deliberately calculated obstacles, resisted them and succeeded in aim, objectives and achievements to assert the legitimate place and claims of the distinguished artists of the younger generation

Startling
Conditions

Mr. Syed Munawar must make up his mind, soon. For, if his questions are not an irresponsible privilege or individual luxury, he must proceed with the investigations that would expose startling conditions which permit and have permitted the Society, screened and sheltered in the Secretariat, to jeopardise the future of Indian art and the prospects, career and claims of Indian artists.

The Vice-Chancellor
Wakes Up

The formation of the Bombay Field Club is to be welcomed as all manifestations of interest in art and culture are to be welcomed. The inaugural meeting of the Club was graced by the presence of the vice-Chancellor of who observed that his recent visit to Mohen jo-Daro had made him realised what he had missed in being unable to appreciate the importance of archaeology and architecture.

The remark was, perhaps, well-meant. But it was surely no compliment to the devoted and distinguished but entirely innocuous assembly of architects and archaeologists who assisted at the ceremony.

The Embarrassed
Assembly

It must have, naturally, greatly embarrassed them. But they knew what was the correct thing to do They knew it by experience. You found the same distinguished gentlemen saying the same pious platitudes, in different institutions on different committees, with the same air of correct, innocuous, accommodating, courtesy. Not one of them was capable of disturbing the politely placid atmosphere by asking unpleasant questions or making inconvenient suggestions. Not one of them would have dared to ask why art, archaeology, architecture was treated with scant respect by the vice-Chancellor and the University.

Archaeologists Overlook
Elephanta!

And, it was, obviously, beyond the dreams of those who lectured on archaeology and architecture around Bombay to take advantage of the opportunity and enlist the sympathy of the Vice-Chancellor for the adequate preservation of the sculptures and architectural environment at the world-renowned Elephanta caves threatened with rapid extinction. These are questions that would embarass the Archaeological Department.

Jolly,
Non-Chalance

And, the distinguished company was far too well behaved to indulge in it, far too ancient and safe to risk it. In fact, the Field Club was warmly compared by one of the ardent speakers on the occasion as an Indian version of the Pickwick Club. I hope the next step is not the jolly non-chalance of the pick-nick club! I do not, in the least, wish to damp the enthusiasm of the younger members and scholars of the Club. I have determined to help them.

Pickwick
Or Picknick Club?

And they know it. Only. I think it is essential to warn them of the mainfold dangers of elderly wisdom and statesmanship that have, in actual practice, not been exactly blessings for intellectual enterprise and progress. If they wish to accomplish something tangibly useful, if they wish to save the Field Club from being a Pickwick or a pick-nick club, they will have to rely on their own hard-worked and well thought out schedules of study and investigations.

Instructive
Experience

The Universal Arts League arranged, last week, quite an interesting re-union of artists at the Mina restaurant. The candid way they exchanged forward backward and across the tables their views about art, its different forms and aspects as well as the practical difficulties of the artists, was encouraging. The discuss'on was apparently provoked by the entertainment the League organised the previous week at the Princess Theatre. It was an instructive experience for the League. And, one hopes that it would not fail to benefit by it. One hopes also that the League will persist in organising similar efforts and persist in improving them.

The Essential
Atmosphere

For that task the friendly, and, as one of the speakers on the occasion, pointed out, homely atmosphere of the reunion of arists which the League arranged last week is essential. But it must not be forgotten that these are useful and beneficial only so long as they help to accomplish a common programme of work.

Aspirations
Of Artists

Otherwise the reunions would be futile picknick and the discussions empty of all active meaning. The evening which the League spent in the company of the artists was valuable for the first-hand knowledge of the feelling and aspirations of the artists. It is not often that the members get the chance to know how artists like Srimati Enakshi Ram Rao, and her younger colleagues Kumaris Shanta Amladi and Krishna Kumari feel strongly against social prejudices and conventions which obstruct the advancement of art. Prof. Deodhar and his younger colleague Syt. N. Vasi were interesting figures exchanging with charming excitement the possibilities of Indian music and dancing.

World News From Across The Seas

WELLS AMONG THE SCIENTISTS—LADY ASTOR'S RIVAL—A JOURNALIST'S REMINISCENCES—HEARST V. ROOSEVELT—GERMANY'S DEATH LABORATORIES—QUEEN VICTORIA AS FRIEND OF GERMANY—BLUM'S BRAIN-TRUST—WOMAN WAR CORRESPONDENT IN MASCULINE CLOTHES—A POLICE TRADE UNION

(By Our London Correspondent)

Scientists In Conclave

A journalist back to London from Blackpool reports that H. G. Wells' appearance at the British Association meetings caused quite a sensation.

All the newspaper men—there were forty odd—got wind of his arrival, and raided the schoolroom where the Education Section was meeting.

Wells, pink-faced, smartly dressed and looking not a day over fifty, was invited to contribute to a discussion on "Science and Culture." by Sir Richard Livinstone, the Sectional President. Wells arose, and in that gentle tired voice, amidst terrific applause, said: "I've nothing prepared. You don't want me to talk just for the sake of talking, do you"? He paused. No one liked to say "Yes, yes". So, he sat down. The reporters trooped out sadly.

Wells, however, told the journalist that it was the first time he had ever been to a British Association meeting. He had always stayed away because he thought them to be out of touch with common life.

* * * *

A Philosopher At Work

The book on practical philosophy which Sir Herbert Samuel is writing will be the realisation of an ambition which his political and Parliamentary leadership caused him to postpone.

Sir Herbert is President of the British Institute of Philosophy and has been interested in the subject for many years. Since his defeat at the General Election he has applied himself to the task of writing the book. What he aims to do is to discuss philosophy in relation to human affairs, for the benefit of the ordinary men. Part of the book will be devoted to a discussion of religious influences in relation to the world situation.

* * * *

A Rival To Lady Astor

At the next General Election Lady Astor is likely to have a rival whose experience of Labour affairs and knowledge of politics will mean a hard and strenuous fight for the present member for the Sutton Division of Plymouth.

Labour's choice will be Mrs. J. S. Middleton, wife of the Secretary of the Labour Party. She has been commended to the local party by headquarters, and there is every chance of her being adopted. Londoners remember her as Miss Lucy Cox, the ex-teacher, and leader of the "No More War" movement, who opposed Admiral Taylor in South Paddington in the 1931 election. At the last general election she tried to capture the Yorkshire seat of Pudsey and Otley for Labour. She married Mr. J. S. Middleton in May last.

* * * *

Mr. Baldwin's Cold

Fears that Mr. Baldwin was suffering from a cold were aroused following a report that he had coughed frequently during his broadcast to America. The fears were unfounded.

Fears that Mr. Baldwin has been suffering from tooth-ache during the broadcast and other recent speeches are also dispelled by the reliable information that he has had his tongue in his cheek for a considerable time.

* * * *

Wells—Seventy

Herbert George Wells was 70 on Monday, September 21. His father was small shop-keeper and professional cricketer; his mother was lady's maid and house-keeper.

H. G. was a studious boy. He tried being a draper's assistant, disliked it. Tried being a schoolmaster in small private schools (in one of which he taught the future Lord Northcliffe). Finally won a scholarship to Royal College of Science, became a B.Sc. of London University.

His second book, "The Time Machine", made his name in 1895. Started a vogue for imaginative, scientific stories. Wrote stories in this vein for ten years. "Kipps" started second and best group of stories. No science, plenty of humour. After the war, grew more and more interested in history, science, philosophy, etc. "Outline of History" was published in 1920. Still turning out books with amazing speed and facility.

H. G. has short, round, humorous face, thin squeaky voice. He is very proud of his success as a writer Has reason to be.

* * * *

Autobiography Of A Journalist

The latest journalist to write his autobiography is Mr. Webb Miller, the "General European News" manager of its United Press Association of America.

Since his early days as a journalist in Chicago Mr. Webb Miller has been in every country in the world where trouble has called him, except the Far East. The title of his book is "I Found No Peace".

It has already been crowned by the Literary Guild of America and will be published in the United States early in December. The English edition will probably not appear until the spring. Meanwhile, Mr. John Gunther, the author of "Inside Europe", is abandoning daily journalism and is returning to the United States. He intends to live "somewhere in the country not too far from New York" and to write novels.

* * * *

America's "Queen Mother"

A few months after Mr. Roosevelt beceame President, his mother, Mrs. James Roosevelt, who is 82, told a pressman that the most trying part of being America's unofficial "Queen Mother" was seeing her name in the newspapers so often.

"I was always brought up to believe that women were only mentioned in Newspapers when they committed crimes", she said.

Another drawback to her position is that her son has little leisure. Once when she spent a week-end in Washington Mrs. Roosevelt had to take a chair down to the White House swimming pool. Only while he was having his evening swim could the President spare half an hour for family conversation. Since her husband died 46 years ago, Mrs. Roosevelt has devoted her whole life to her son. In the hall of her country home stands a life-size statue of the President.

The daughter of Warren Delano, a member of the old Boston and Hong Kong trading firm of Russel and Company, Mrs. Roosevelt still remembers her four-month journey to China at the age of 8. Her father had lost much of his money, and had to return to the East. The whole family followed him in a clipper, the "Surprise" going by the Cape of Good Hope. A few years in China mended the family fortune, and they came back by easy stages, spending two years in Europe.

* * * *

Roosevelt-Hearst Duel

The prediction that this year's Presidential election will be the most bitter in the history of the United States has received justification in the fierce exchange of attacks between President Roosevelt and Mr. William Randolph Hearst.

Piquancy is added to this duel by the fact that it was the Hearst influence which swung the vote in Mr. Roosevelt's favour at the Democratic Convention of 1932. Mr. Hearst continued to give vigorous support to Mr. Roosevelt after his election as President. Discontent with the high taxation and high spending of the New Deal Administration, he turned against the President personally about a year ago. Mr. Roosevelt's outspoken attack shows that he has now abandoned all hope of securing Hearst's support for the present campaign.

Mr. Hearst's own political record is curious. He began life as a Democrat and stood without success as Democratic candidate both for the mayoralty and for the Governorship of New York. But he has never been a Party man, preferring to back a policy rather than a personality, and his violent opposition to the League of Nations was mainly responsible for President Wilson's greatest failure.

As an election force Mr Hearst is a power to reckon with. His daily newspapers have a circulation of 20,000,000 readers, His magazines account for an additional 6,000,000, while through his two news agencies he reaches

(Continued on page 59)

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WHY NEGROES SCORE IN OLYMPICS

Anthropology Explains Mystery Of Differences In Athletic Ability

As the physical anthropologist scans the fascinating panorama of contests in simultaneous progress at a great track meet like the Penn Relay Carnival, he becomes aware of an association between certain types of bodily build and special events. Conspicuous contrasts are the large, heavily muscled, occasionally paunchy athletes who put the shot and throw the hammer farthest, and the tall, lean young men who jump highest.

The leading high hurdlers are tall and the stellar distance men of medium to slender build. In the other running and field events distinctive types of bodily build are less apparent. Almost every variety of human form and style of performance competes successfully in the relay races which endlessly circle the track. Thus writes W. Montague Cobb in "Herald Midweek Magazine."

Since athletic accomplishment is jointly dependent upon physical constitution, technique, and the will to achieve, it is obvious than in a few specialized events a particular bodily build may confer advantages which cannot be over balanced by any amount of training and determination on the part of the less gifted.

Where Weight Is Advantage

In the shot put, great bodily weight is an advantage, increasing the impetus imparted to the shot; in the high jump it is a handicap, adding to the load which the muscles must lift from the ground. Similarly, it can be shown that tallness is of advantage to both weight men and high jumper.

Among the sprinters and broad jumpers a diversity of physical types is seen. It is apparent that here determination of the influence of bodily build on performance will be more difficult.

As the anthropologist surveys the striving field in the stadium, he sees nothing to suggest an association between race and competition in any particular event. He notices Negro youths in nearly every phase of competition. Their bodily build varies like that of other athletes. The weight men are big fellows, while those topping the bar are more sparely built. However, a number of recent comments in the press upon the current success of American Negro sprinters and broad jumpers have either directly ascribed this success to a longer heel bone or stronger tendon of Achilles than those of their white competitors, or implied that in some way it has been due to racial characteristics. The wide circulation which those suggestions have received warrants a careful appraisal of the facts.

In the 1932 olympics two American Negroes, Eddie Tolan and Ralph Metcalfe, carried off top places in both the 100 and 200-meter dashes, Tolan setting new olympic records in each event; and another Negro, Ed Gordon, won the broad jump. Since the tenth olympiad, Negroes have continued to dominate the national field in the sprints and broad jump in the persons of Metcalfe, Jesse Owens, Eulace Peacock, and Ben Johnson.

In 1932, 1933 and 1934, Metcalf won national A.A.U. championships in both the 100 and 200-meter sprints. In 1935 he won the 200-meter event. With Tolan and Percy Williams of Canada, he is co-holder of the world's record of 10.3 seconds for the 100 meters and co-holder with Roland Locke of Nebraska of the world's record for the 200 meters, 20.6 seconds.

He also holds numerous records at intermediate distances. Jesse Owens, like Metcalfe a consistent performer, won the national A.A.U. broad jump championship in 1933 and 1934. He has made and equalled various intermediate sprint records. In one afternoon at Ann Arbor, Michigan, May 1935, he performed the greatest track feats ever wrought by a single man, breaking three world records and equalling a fourth.

He leaped 26 feet 8-1/4 inches in the broad jump, ran the 220 yard dash in 20.3 seconds, and won the 220 yard low hurdles in 22.6 seconds for new records, besides equalling the world mark of Frank Wykoff of 9.4 seconds for the 100-yard dash.

Eulace Peacock was national A.A.U. pentathlon champion in 1933 and 1934. In the 1935 A.A.U. championships he defeated Metcalfe and Owens in the 100 meters, to equal world's record (disallowed because of a slight wind), and in the same meet surpassed Owens' remarkable jump record of 26 feet 2½ inches with a leap of 26 feet, 3 inches to win the broad jump crown. Ben Johnson has had the misfortune to race Metcalfe at peak and twice to suffer injuries when his own condition was very promising. He has beaten Owens, however, to tie the latter's world record for 60 meters and has done the hundred in 9.6 seconds. In the I.C.A.A.A. championships at Cambridge, Massachusetts, he was two and half yards from the finish of the 100-yard final and leading the field when he pulled a tendon. Only a sophomore at Columbia, his day still may come.

All Negroes

Wide attention has thus come to be focused on the fact that in the past champion sprinters and broad jumpers have often been Negroes. The first was Howard P. Drew who became national A.A.U. champion at 100 yards in 1912 and 1913 while at Springfield (Mass.) High School. In 1913 he also won the 220-yard title.

In 1914 Drew went to the University of Southern California where he became co-holder with Arthur Duffey of Georgetown of the world's record of 9.6 seconds for the 100-yard dash, a mark which stood for many years. Drew also equalled the world's record for the 220-yard sprint when that was 21.2 seconds. His action photographs are displayed to-day as models of perfect form.

After Drew the A.A.U. list of national track champions shows no Negroes' names among the sprinters until that of Tolan in 1929. For six of the last seven years, however, three Negroes, Tolan, Metcalfe and Peacock, between them have won both sprints.

In 1920, a parade of six Negro champions began with Sol Butler, Dubuque sprinter and member of the United States olympic team. He won the national event in that year with a jump of 24 feet 8 inches. Ned Gourdin won the next year. He was then the world record holder by virtue of a leap of 25 feet 3 inches, which was Harvard's greeting to English invaders the previous spring. Gourding was the first man known to have jump 25 feet. He was also national pentathlon champion in 1921 and 1922. Continuing after Gourding, DeHart Hubbard of Michigan held the national broad jump title for six consecutive years. In turn the world record holder, Hubbard, set a mark of 25 feet 107/8 inches with his last jump in collegiate competition. In 1928 white Eddie Hamm's 25 feet 11-1/8 inches set a new world's record. Then came the fourth Negro, Ed Gordon of Iowa, who took first place in 1929 and 1932. Al Bates won in the intervening years with leaps of less than twenty-five feet. He has been the only white man except Hamm to win this event in the last sixteen years. In 1933 and 1934 the winner was Owens, and in 1935 Peacock.

Two months after Hamm broke Hubbard's world record, Silvio Cator, a Haitian Negro, restored Negro supremacy by jumping 26 feet 1/8 inches. This was the first accredited entry in the 25-foot bracket. In 1928 Hubbard had jumped 26 feet 2 inches, but the take off was one inch above the level of the landing pit and the record could not be accepted. Chuhei Nambu, the Japanese, jumped 26 feet 2-1/8 inches in Tokyo in 1931 and this record stood until Owen's wonder feat last May.

There have been numerous other stellar Negro performers in the sprints and broad jump like Willis Ward of Michigan and Everet Uterbach of Pittsburgh who never won national or olympic titles. Particularly noteworthy in this group is James Johnson of Illinois State Normal who earned a place on the American sprint team for the 1932 olympics, but for some reason was never allowed to run. In 1933 James Jahnson set new records in the 100 and 200-metre races at 10.4 and 21.6 seconds respectively, in the junior outdoor A.A.U. championships.

Negro Champions

Negro champions have been less frequent among middle distance runners and field performers, yet in these events the Negro has not failed to produce exceptional men. R. Earle Johnson of the Edgar Thompson Steel Works was national five-mile champion in 1921, 1922, and 1923 and represented this country on the 1920 and 1924 olympic teams. Gus Moore of St. Bonaventure won fame as a miler.

Though never a champion, he several times bettered 4.20. Phil Edwards won the intercollegiate half-mile championship while at

(Continued on page 60)

You have your choice of beauty or plainness. Healthy gums give you strong, attractive teeth. But gums weakened by Pyorrhea cannot keep teeth from dropping out. You cannot afford to neglect your gums. Why not strengthen them as you clean your teeth? Use FORHAN'S regularly twice daily, massaging your gums briskly. This simple treatment for a few seconds each day may save your beauty for the years to come.

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A PAGE ABOUT WOMEN

CITY WOMEN UNFAIR

"Expect Too Much From Rural Ones."

"There is nothing too good for the country women," Mrs. Alfred Watt, M. B. E., president of the Associated Country Women of the World, told delegates to the convention of Women's Institutes at Vancouver.

"City women expect too much from country women," she said "They think they ought to supply them with cheap food and often the only return they make is to little up the countryside with picnic debris.

The Associated Country Women of the World includes nearly 100 free and independent large organizations, united through a central office in London, England.

Mrs. Watt thought farm boys and girls should not only be educated for farm life. They should first be taught the cultural subjects such as literature, history and geography and after that given any training suited to their particular abilities.

Mrs. Watt leaves shortly on a trip around the world. She has been invited to visit the Women's Institutes in New Zealand, Australia and India. Once a resident of Victoria, she now makes her headquarters in England.

6,000 WOMEN DOCTORS— NOT ENOUGH

The British public is making an increasing demand for the services of women doctors and the supply does not meet that demand according to the "British Medical Journal."

Over 6,000 women doctors are on the medical register. It is stated.

Openings exist for women in the varied branches of medicine.

Reorganisation of hospitals under the new local Government Act has created a number of new resident appointments, while other openings exist in general practice, industrial medicine, administrative work, the public health services and medical inspection.

Lucrative posts are also open overseas.

"There is no branch of medicine in which it is not possible for a patient to consult a medical woman," it is stated.

CAN'T SUPPORT BOTH WIVES, SAYS RANCHER

Martin Arellano, a rancher of Alamosa, Colo., thought he had a good reason for not supporting his wife.

Asked by Leonard M. Haynie, district attorney prosecuting a non-support charge against Arellano, why he could not provide for his wife, the defendant replied:

"How can I? I'm supporting another woman."

"Who is the other woman?" the attorney asked.

"My other wife."

"Your other wife? How many wives do you have?"

"Only two. What's wrong with that? Arellano asked.

Arellano's question may be answered at the next term of court when the prosecutor said, he must stand trial on a bigamy charge.

The state dropped the non-support charge.

My Lady's Toilet

CARE OF THE HAIR

Give your hair a thorough daily brushing till it glistens like gold or polished ebony, (it of course depends on whether you are a blonde or a brunette).

A weekly shampoo is absolutely necessary to keep your hair clean and soft. But you should be careful as to the way you shampoo, for more often than not a shampoo may do more harm than good.

Is your hair dry or greasy? that is the first question you must ask yourself.

If it is greasy you should use sour lime, or toilet cologne before actually washing the hair. Squeeze the juice of half a lime, pour it in a small saucer, part your hair low down on one side of the head, dip your fingers in the lemon juice and massage all along the parting. Part the hair a little further away and massage in the same manner till you have treated the whole head.

Now take your shampoo—whatever it may be soap or powder—and wash your hair in the ordinary way. See that it thoroughly cleans the scalp and not only the hair. Then rinse off thoroughly with warm water. Apply soap again to give it a thorough cleanning and rinse out again. If you like you may give a final rinse of cold water. Personally I find it most refreshing.

Wrap your hair in a big towel, wring out the water and rub briskly.

Now you have your hair ready for a set. Sprinkle a setting lotion on the hair and then you can set it the way you like with combs and curlers.

If your hair happens to be dry and brittle—what you need is an oil shampoo. Olive or Cocoanut Oil is most frequently used, though castor oil is more efficacious (though I can never prevail upon myself to use it). Massage it into the scalp in the same way as lemon juice and then shampoo it. This oil shampoo should be continued till the hair becomes soft and glistening.

Shrimati Mahalaxmi Ammal has been elected Director of Salem District Co-operative Bank. She has been Municipal Councillor of Salem for six years and member of the District School Board for three years.

WHISTLING WIVES ARE "BANISHED"

A whistling woman,
And a crowing hen,
Is neither fit for God nor men.

So runs the old adage, but the Linfield Women's Institute is busy flouting it by holding a whistling competition says the local correspondent of the 'News Chronicle'.

Already serious competitors are "training" on "Auld Lang Syne," the set piece.

Yet as I walked into the small, attractive Sussex village this morning nothing could have been more peaceful.

I asked Mrs. Herbert Box, an enthusiastic whistler, why I had heard no shrill sounds of practising.

"Oh, we are practising all right," she said, with a smile. "At least, I do, but the men do not like it much, so we go out and whistle in the fields."

"DARK HORSE", AGED 70.

Mrs. Sharp, of the Post Office, was dubious.

"I whistled quite well when I was young—and got into trouble for it, too," she said, "but now, well, I am not sure."

But there is one really "dark horse," aged 70, who wishes to be anonymous; she is also silent on her chances of success.

Mrs. Musgrave-Brooksbank, president of the Women's Institute, who started the competition, told me that she hoped about 20 would compete.

106TH BIRTHDAY

One hundred and six candles on a cake were lit at the birthday party of Miss Elizabeth Miller, of Murthly, Caputh, Perthshire in mail week. In spite of thundery showers Miss Miller walked into the garden to have her photograph taken with the Duchess of Atholl.

The 150 letters and telegrams of congratulation she received included messages from Miss Miller's 95-year-old brother in London and from the Duke and Duchess of Portland. Miss Miller refused an offer by an Edinburgh artist to paint her portrait, saying "Lassies are painted enough now-a-days."

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

If you want a savory spread for little sandwiches, chop fine equal parts of anchovies and olives, adding enough butter to make a paste.

* * * *

Stuffed green peppers will cook without browning if rubbed with olive oil before putting them into the oven.

* * * *

Apricot halves rolled in chopped nuts and filled with cream cheese will lend tone to a plain lettuce salad.

* * * *

Putting all kitchen utensils to soak immediately after using, simplifies the task of washing them later.

THE NEW AGE OF WOMAN

Miss Frances Perkins, U.S. Secretary of State for Labour, and the first woman to become an American Minister, stated recently that she thought the Blum experiment in France would be as successful as the Roosevelt reforms in her country.

"In America, too," she said, "we have attempted a new regulation of labour conditions.

"The author of that plan, my chief and friend, President Roosevelt, has pinned his faith to the principle that one must seek to give the largest number of persons possible a little more happiness than they have at present."

CO-OPERATION.

She went on to deplore the fight between the sexes.

"Is there no more urgent and serious problem than this sterile battle between the sexes?" asked Miss Perkins.

"Is there any problem that cannot be solved by loyal co-operation? Woman is man's guide and friend in life and helps him bear his burdens.

"She endures the same ills and has, therefore, a right to the same advantages. But she must remain a woman and must not, as to frequently happens, systematically set herself up as a rival of man."

CAN COOK, SO SHE CAN MARRY

"Can you cook?" asked a Hull magistrate when a girl of 18 applied for the magistrate's consent to her marriage.

"Yes, I hope so' replied the girl, demurely.

The Magistrate: So does your prospective husband. It is no good getting married unless you can cook. I tell you that solemnly.

Girl's sweetheart (interposing): She is a good cook.

The magistrate granted consent to the marriage.

As the best remedy for ladies' ailments. Ask for literature.

Agents for Bombay:—
P. M. ZAVERI & CO., Princess Street, Bombay.

DR. COHN WIENER EXPLAINS

Indian "Miniatures" And Foreign Sculptures

BARODA, Sept. 18.

Dr. E. Cohn Wiener, Art-Director of the state museum and picture gallery, opening two exhibitions to-day evening, delivered the following speech, in the presence of a gathering of lovers of art, which included Hon. Resident Col. Wier and Mrs. Wier, acting Dewan Col. Kumar Shivrajasingh, Mr. S. V. Mukerjea and Mrs. Mukerjea, Dr. J. M. Mehta, D. E. Hiranand Shastri, Shrimati Sarlaben Mehta, Dr. B. C. Lele, Mr. V. K. Dhurandhar, Mr. R. K. Randive, Mr. Bhadrasinh Gaekwar and a few others.

During the course of his speech he observed:—

I have to thank you very much for giving us the honour to attend the opening ceremony of two exhibitions in the Gallery.

The first shows Indian, Persian and Moghul miniatures in manuscripts, which belong to the Gallery. As you know, many written books are illustrated with pictures which are undoubtedly the works of great artists. In Europe the great mistake was made to leave it entirely to the libraries to collect such books and now during many centuries no pictures were painted but in manuscripts the art of those periods was not known to the public. Most Museums started collecting that kind of paintings when it was already too late. Now it had to be prevented that the same mistake was made in India. So I bought from our purchasing grant with kind permission of Mr. Bhate and the active interest of H. E. Sir V. T Krishnamachariar ancient miniatures belonging to Jain and Vaishnava manuscripts. The Baroda Museum has now the advantage of having a very representative collection of this kind and as far as I know the only one in any Indian Museum. We have even six of the precious miniatures on palm-leaves painted in the 12th and 13th Century and other series of the 15th, 16th and 17th century and these miniatures are purely Hindu.

Mahomedan Manuscripts

Among our Mohmedan manuscripts are some of great interest especially a nicely illustrated book with fairy tales and a Zafer Nameh. That is the title of Timur's biography by Sherefeddin Yazdi and it is interesting that our copy was written and illustrated for one of the last rulers of Timur's dynasty, the Moghul Emperor, Shah Alam at the end of the 18th century.

It is most important, that the visitors of an Indian Museum have the possibility to compare the Moghul style of painting with the great Persian art from which it originated. Happily enough some specimens were among objects which were bought previously but never exhibited an illustrated manuscript of the story of Humai and Humayun, a real gem, written about 1450 in Persia and illustrated with 12 most delicate miniatures and four pictures from a Persian manuscript of the Shah Nameh belonging to 16th century. I am greatly indebted to Prof. Kazi of the Baroda College who took the trouble to read and identify these books.

Foreign Sculptures

The second exhibition among the exhibits of which you are just sitting, is a temporary one. Two years ago His Highness ordered to purchase plaster casts of famous sculptures for the Gallery. It was a great idea, only the best Museums in the world possessing such collections. Some days ago we got a very important part of it, the plaster casts of Assyrian sculptures of the British Museum.

I take the opportunity to show them together with photographs and reproductions of other art works of the same kind and the three original clay tablets with representations of demonic figures the Museum possesses already. Thus this little exhibition will give a show of art and civilisation in the Euphrat and Tigris valley.

This art goes back as far as about 3700 B. C. That means that it not only the oldest one in Asia but in the whole world.

Already in this time the religious feeling must have reached a considerable height. The temples were mostly built on the top of artificial mountains of the so-called Ziggurat. There is no doubt that the distance between man and God was strongly felt in early Babylonia, when the Egyptian people had a kind of religion in which men shaked hands with their Gods. These Ziggurats remained the traditional temples of the country. The famous Babylonian tower was nothing else. But on the other hand Whooley's excavation of the tombs of early Babylonian kings reveiled the gruesome fact, that with them their wives, soldiers and servants were buried and that into every princely tomb was laid an enormous number of human sacrifices. The works of art, which were found in these tombs, the vars, harps, daggers were real masterpieces. And so were the sculptures of the time. Battles are full of action, portraits are breathing life.

Important for India

This art was very important for India because that of Mohen-jodaro was closely connected with it. About 2,000 B.C. the famous Hamurapi of Babylonia founded a great kingdom which he marvellously organised. He was the collector of the famous law code which excited the scientific world, when it was discovered because the laws seemed so similar to those given by Moses. The great difference is that Hamurapi's laws were purely civil laws and the laws of the Bible are given from a purely Ethical view point. About 1,400 the Assyrian empire was founded and from about 900 B.C. extended over its own borders. The Assyrian Kings were conquerors and extended their realm as far as the Caspi Sea, the Mediterranean Sea and Egypt. Inscriptions and the Bible tell us, how often the Assyrians fought the kings of Damaskus, threatened Jerusalem and finally conquered Palestine. The great black Obelisk a monument of Salamanassar III a plaster cast of which is exhibited, shows among the subdued kings Jehu the king of Israel. He is called son of Omri, what he was not. But you cannot expect an Assyrian King of the Kings to know the pedigree of what was in his eyes a petty Syrian dynasty.

These kings built enormous palaces and adorned them with reliefs, which show their own and their soldiers' daily life and victories. Some are reproduced in this exhibition. You see the king Assur-Bani-Pal III hunting a lion, see his army in the camp, dressing and feeding their horses cooking their meals and dancing magical dances dressed as demons, as Tibetans do. You see the soldiers marching, crossing rivers, swimming on blown up skins, conquering the town of Lachisch, pillaging it, killing the inhabitants and cutting the trees, so taking from the people the means of their livelihood an extremely cruel measure which is practised in the very same country nowa-days again.

We see much of religious life. Especially interesting are the reliefs in which Gods are adoring a mystic tree and that of the Babylonian King, Nabupaliddin which shows the Statue of the God and its symbol in the temple, a unique picture of Babylonian worship. Of these we have plaster casts. The development ends with the Persian and Sasanian art. These nations were followers to the new purely ethical religion of Zoroaster. You may see in the photograph the most important Persian fire temple, two altars and the palaces of the Persian kings. The Sasanian kings renewed not only their power but built up a kingdom which was one of the greatest, embracing countries, which formerly belonged to the Eastern Roman empire. They even conquered Jerusalem and took away the relic of the holy cross. The Sasanians supplied silk and silversmith work to the whole world. The silks were copied as far China and Japan and influenced European art as far as 12th century. When you should visit once the nice church of S. Miniato, beautifully situated over Florence you would see the pavement covered with copies of Sasanian silks.

I willingly admit that our possibilities are by far not those of a great European Museum. But I hope that we can make up for it by exhibitions like that. Toulouse Loutrec, the great French Artist, said once "My glass is small, but I am drinking from it". That means for us that it is not the question, how great an institute is, but how it is made useful.

These exhibitions are meant to be temporary. We started in January with one exhibition "Buddha in Eastern Art" and when this new one which I have the honour to show you for the first time will be closed, another will follw. So we hope to give the citizens of Baroda by and by some ideas about the great art works in the world.

It is by chance that we open this exhibition just before the holidays of your God of Wisdom. I take it as a good omen.

The guests were then conducted to different parts of the exhibition and evinced great interest.

BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS (Continued)

BOOKS RECEIVED

India and the World, by Jawaharlal Nehru, (George Allen & Unwin), price 5s.

Municipal Administration and Finance in Pre-British Days, by B. G. Bhatnagar, (The Indian Press, Allahabad).

Changing Man, by Beatrice King, (Victor Gollancz), price 10s. 6d.

Prevent War (Victor Gollancz), price 2s. 6d.

Letters to Isabel, by Lord Craigavle, (Ivor Nicholson), price 9s. 6d.

Europe Since War, (Victor Gollancz), price 3s. 6d.

Away from it all, by Cedric Belfrage, (Victor Gollancz).

Rural Reconstruction, by N. G. Apte, Poona, price Re. 1 As. 8.

Ancient Iran, by P. P. Balsara, (The Iran League, Bombay).

Sir Charles Napier, by Col. Sir William F. Butler, (MacMillan & Co.)

Lord Lawrence, by Richard Temple, (MacMillan & Co.)

Havelock, by Archibald Forbes, (MacMillan & Co.)

Warren Hastings, by Sir Alfred Lyall, (MacMillan & Co.)

Fig Tree John, by Edwin Corle, (T. Werner Laurie), price 7s. 6d.

Fear Haunts the Roses, by Charman Edwards, (Ward Lock).

Emily Culton Dies, by Maurice P. Dix, (Ward Lock).

My Travels in the East, by K. C. Bannerji, (B. N. Mukherjee, Calcutta).

Ancient India, by V. R. Karandikar, Satara.

The Glories of Mewar, by J. S. Armour, (Ram Prasad & Sons, Agra).

The Case of the Fifth Key, by George Dean, (Ivor Nicholson & Watson), price 7s. 6d.

Murder Mars the Tour, by Mary Fitt, (Ivor Nicholson & Watson), price 7s. 6d.

A Civilisation at Bay, by Dr K. Kunhi Kannan, (G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras).

Hindu Mulanchen Buddhi Mapan (Mar.) by V. V. Kamat, (Oxford University Press), price Re. 1.

Kashi-Rameshwar Yatra (Mar.), by G. C. Bhate, Mahad, price Rs. 1-8-0.

Market Reports, by Govil & Gupta, (Ram Prasad & Sons, Agra), price Rs. 2.

Kakalatu Konga, (Guj.), by C. K. Bhatt, (Chalo Vichariye Office, Ahmedabad), price As. 5-6.

Mahatma Basaveshwar Ke Vachan (Hindi), (M. N. Shivappa & Bros., Bangalore).

Biradar Babu (Guj.), (Chalo Vichariye Office, Ahmedabad), price As. 2-6.

Religion in Plain Clothes, by Rev. W. H. Elliott, (Ivor Nicholson & Watson), price 2s. 6d.

The Hindu Point of View on the Buddha Gaya Temple, by Balindralal Das, Gaya.

The Mahabharata in English, part I, by R. K. S. Seshagiri, Madras.

Practice of Yoga, by Swami Sivananda (P. K. Vinayagam Madras), price Rs. 1-8.

Euthanasia and other aspects of life and death, by Dr Harry Roberts, (Oxford University Press) price 7s. 6d.

Brahmacharya, parts I and II, by Swami Sivananda, (P. K. Vinayagam, Madras), price As. 4 and 6 res.

Vana Vrikshi (Guj.) by G'jubhai (Dakshinamurti Prakashan Mandir, Bhavnagar), price As. 5.

Shabda Chitro (Gui.) by Kamalaben, (Dakshinamurti Prakashan Mandir, Bhavnagar), price As. 5.

Funda Patangia (Gui.) by Hemubhai, (Dakshinamurti Prakashan Mandir, Bhavnagar), price As. 5.

Mahomed Sel Ane (Guj.) by Gijubhai, (Dakshinamurti Prakashan Mandir, Bhavnagar), price As. 5.

Wellington, by George Hooper, (MacMillan & Co.)

Overwhelming Evidence Against Captain?

PARIS CAFES CLOSE DOWN

Sequel To Waiters' Strike Due To Disagreement On Wages Contracts

PARIS, Oct. 3.

All big cafes are closed owing to strike of waiters who are parading the streets wearing red paper caps and singing. Smaller cafes are not affected.

Strike originates from discussions of wages and collective contracts.—Reuter.

Boulevards Go Dry

PARIS, Oct. 3.

The famous Boulevards have gone dry as a result of the general strike of waiters and other employees of hundreds of hotels, cafes and restaurants. Over 6,000 Gardes Mombiles are picketing the streets and squares. The authorities are determined to prevent stay in strikes, and strong forces of police compelled waiters to evacuate big cafes and restaurants on the Champs Elysees.—Reuter's Special.

DEATH OF VETERAN CRICKETER

LONDON, Oct. 3.

The death has occurred of Cricketer Simpson Hayward famed for lob bowling. He once toured India with the Oxford Authentics scoring 867 runs, taking 103 wickets.

The Oxford Authentics visited Bombay in 1902 and played matches all over India.—Reuter's Special.

LAWLESSNESS IN PALESTINE WANES

JERUSALEM: Oct. 3.

Lawlessness throughout the country has been considerably reduced during the past week, and outrages have decreased in number and size, probably due to the arrival of military reinforcements and the steam-roller methods whereby General Dill is suppressing disturbances. New garrisons have been established in outlying towns, and these have introduced an atmosphere of security. Numerous Arab shopkeepers have re-opened their shops, and are doing brisk trade with the soldiers.

HANDICAP TO PEACE MOVE.

The peace efforts through the joint mediation of the Arab kings, however, may be jeopardised owing to traditional jealousies. King Ghazi, it is feared, will resent the greater prominence given to Ibn Saud's efforts, compared with those of the Iraquian Foreign Minister, Nuri Pasha.—Reuter.

MALAVIYAJI'S HEALTH SATISFACTORY

BENARES, Oct. 3.

Messages published in the Press, regarding Pandit Malaviya's health, are described as unnecessarily alarming. The Pandit is not suffering from any disease. His weakness is due to overwork. Both he and his physicians believe that by taking complete rest for a month or more in the hills, he will regain his normal health.—A. P.

Satyamurthi For Wardha

SIMLA, Oct. 3.

Mr. S. Satyamurthi left yesterday for Wardha whence he proceeds with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to Madras to accompany him in his Madras tour.—United Press.

BEAUMONT'S ASSURANCE TO PLAYERS

Members Of Indian Team Open Their Hearts To Inquiry Chairman

FIRST STAGE OF ENQUIRY CONCLUDES

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT).

The first stage of the Beaumont Enquiry into the Tour of the Indian Cricket Team in England was concluded on Saturday evening with the recording of the oral evidences of all the members of the Team at present in India, by Sir John Beaumont, the Chairman of the Enquiry Commission.

THOROUGH ENQUIRY.

Though it is very difficult to state at this stage as to what will be the outcome of this chapter in the history of Indian Cricket, indications show that the expectations of all those who have been clamouring for a thorough enquiry will be fulfilled.

PLAYERS OPEN THEIR HEARTS.

There were fears that many of the players would not speak out, as they were afraid of their jobs. It is reliably understood that Sir John Beaumont has assured the few people that hesitated to open their mouths—and hearts—that whatever they told him in his room, would not go beyond the four walls of the room. Even the Board of Control would not be knowing what each member had said. They at the most might be informed of the amount of evidence for and against. This, it would appear, helped immensely some of the doubting Thomases, who gave every detail of each incident that had contributed towards the failure of the tour.

While each member was being examined the only persons present in the room were Sir John Beaumont and the member giving evidence and none else. Sir John took down notes of all that was stated. He is stated to have put searching questions to the members and even cross-examined them.

OVERWHELMING EVIDENCE.

Excepting two or three persons, it would appear, all the members of the Team opened their hearts and revealed all the facts which overwhelmingly led to the following conclusions:—

(1) That the Cricket Tour in England was a complete failure, and it was mainly due to bad captaincy and bad management.

(2) That there was no necessity for the sending back of Amarnath. No occasion arose which called for such a drastic step.

If the evidence so far recorded, it is learnt, 85 per cent. of it helps in arriving at the above conclusion, while the rest supports the Maharajkumar.

Ever since his arrival in Bombay, the Maharajkumar has been in Bombay for the last six or seven days. Almost all the members of the team have been staying in the same hotel for the last three or four days. The Maharajkumar no only did not meet the members of his team at the Mole Station, but does not seem to have seen most of them in the Hotel. Enquiry or no enquiry, it was for the Captain to meet his men and talk to them. Excepting the case of a couple of members, he has not met his eleven nor sent for the rest of the team, as a point of courtesy.

But the above has been, it is learnt, the attitude of the Maharajkumar with the members of the team, at least after the last match in England was over. At the Victoria Station in London, he did not meet and bid goodbye to the members of the Team although they were present at the station. He did the same thing at Marseilles. Why so? It is only for him to explain.

His allegations against some of the members of not giving him the necessary co-operation during the tour and his talk about the enquiry being "unprecedented in the annals of Cricket history" has surprised many. It should be borne in mind that while the setting up of an Enquiry Committee is unprecedented, even the failure of the 1936 tour in England and the sending back of Amarnath are as well unprecedented.

REACTION TO MEMBERS.

Conversations with members of the team showed that they are surprised at the suggestion, alleged to have been made by the Maharajkumar, that he did not get the proper co-operation of all the members of the team. They felt that the Maharajkumar acted in a way, during the tour, that made them feel that they were mere pawns on a chess-board to be moved about like automatons by the Maharajkumar who, it is further alleged, thought that he was the sole repository of all cricket knowledge beginning from how to don and doff cricket pads and how to fling them into a corner after coming back to the dressing room right upto the placing of the field for the bowlers and running between wickets to suit the legs of all members—except of course his own.

While this was the behaviour of the Captain, the members of the Team felt, it is learnt, that they should not take any intelligent interest in the game, as that would only result in their being insulted.

THEN AND NOW.

Next, it would be better if the Maharajkumar recollects how the Team was selected. India has among its players, a Team which would bring credit to the country in any international field. What India had been looking out for was a Captain who would properly lead them. Since he was selected as the Captain, the Board thought, it is learnt, that he should be given the Team he wanted, so that he might not complain on any account, at a later stage. Having got his own men it was not right on the part of the Maharajkumar to complain that he did not get the co-operation he wanted, while in his statement after the Team was selected he said he was happy because he could command the respect and co-operation of the members of the Team about

(Continued on page 37)

SPANISH GOVT. MOBILISES

Recruits Of 1932 And '33 Classes Called Up To Face Rebels?

MADRID, October 3.

"We are now supplied with plenty of aeroplanes," said Col. Rubio, Commanding Government troops on Toledo front. He added his forces were at present enjoying themselves in complete tranquillity. Government headquarters have now been established at Olias, about nine miles from Toledo, on the direct road to Madrid and preparation is being made to attack the village of Bargas which the insurgents occupied soon after the fall of Toledo.

Everything is also quiet at Quismodo which is "no-man's-land" between another Government headquarters at Santa Cruz, Del Ratemar and the insurgents at Marqueda. This latter front lies northwest of Toledo and marks the limit of insurgent advance hitherto from Talavera.

Government decree has called up all recruits of 1932 and 1933 classes giving Government speedy and large increase of experienced soldiers.—Reuter.

REBEL PLANES OVER MADRID

MADRID, Oct. 3.

Insurgents' planes bombed the outskirts of Madrid to-night, apparently aiming at the military aerodromes, but as far as is known no important objective was touched.

Government anti-aircraft guns were put into action against the raiders.—Reuter.

FRANCO'S NEW H.Q. AT TALAVERA

LISBON, October 3.

Following his formal installation as supreme Nationalist leader, General Franco is reported to have established his new headquarters at Talavera, 45 miles from Toledo, where he is rapidly assembling troops for the attack on Madrid.

According to an insurgent broadcast, 150,000 troops and 150 bombers, in addition to cavalry and artillery, will be employed in the assault. During the past three days 12,000 Moorish troops are stated to have been transported across the straits to General Franco's Madrid army, and more are still arriving.

In order to cater to the Moors' religious devotions, and as a recognition of their assistance, it is reported that the insurgents intend to authorise the practice of the Mahomedan religion in the famous Mosque at Cordoba, the ancient Moorish capital of Spain. —Reuter.

Franco's Assurance To Britain

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Reuter learns that General Franco through a representative in London has given an assurance to the British Government that the status quo of Morocco will be respected, denying the reports that certain powers have been promised basis in Morocco or the Balearic Isles.—Reuter.

PRINCES GET BUSY

Reorganisation Of Chamber Talks At Bikaner House

NEW DELHI: Oct. 2.

Considerable importance is attached to the conferences that took place yesterday and to-day at the Bikaner House between their Highnesses the Nawab of Bhopal and the Maharajas of Bikaner and Patiala.

The nature of the discussion is not definitely known but it is understood that the question of reorganisation of the Chamber of Princes and attitude of the Princes should take at the Bombay Conference, was discussed.

Col. Sir Kailash Narain Haskar, Sir Manubhai Mehta, Nawab Sir Liyakat Khan and Mr. K. M. Pannikar also attended the conferences.—United Press.

Boarding House For 'Dhangars' In Bhor

(From A Correspondent).

POONA: By Mail.

A largely attended public meeting of the Dhangars (backward classes) of the Bhor State was held at Bhor on Sunday last when Mr. K. S. Gupte inaugurated the opening of "Maharaja Tukojirao Boarding at Bhor" for the boys of the community.

LARGEST NAZI BATTLE SHIP LAUNCHED

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

WILHELMSHAVE, Oct. 3.

Germany's largest battleship 25,000 tons, with nine eleven-inch guns in three turrets forward was launched to-day in the presence of Herr Hitler, Gen. Blomberg and Herr Raeder.

"Lezim" by a mela of school girls during the Ganpati Festival which came to a close on Tuesday last.

NEW FRENCH ECONOMIC POLICY

Abolition Of Quotas And Exchange Control

GENEVA, Oct. 3.

"We are starting on a new road which we hope will be followed", declared M. Bastid, the French Minister of Commerce, announcing the new French economic policy aiming at abolition of all quotas, exchange control and clearing houses. M. Bastid added France cannot be expected to continue such a liberal policy unless it evokes reciprocity.—Reuter.

WHO IS THE BOSS NOW?

Maj. Fey, Expelled By Starhemberg, Declares Himself Supreme Head

VIENNA, Oct. 3.

Following the expulsion of Major Fey by Prince Starhemberg from the Heimwehr, Dr. Schuschnigg has banned the publication of Prince Starhemberg's 'Communiques' in the Austrian press and Major Fey has declared himself supreme leader of the Vienna Heimwehr and, in the latter's name has renounced all connection with Prince Starhemberg, whom Major Fey says he will fight to the end.

Major Fey, who has been expelled from the Heimwehr by Prince Starhemberg.

Major Fey alleges that the Heimwehr has been weakened by Prince Starhemberg's neglect.—Reuter.

HOW TROUBLE AROSE

It was nearly a year ago that the Austrian Fascist chief thought Fey was getting too ambitious and popular, so he expelled him from the Cabinet and from his position as Vienna Heimwehr leader.

Starhemberg then took charge of the Vienna Fascists. As a sop, Fey was made director of the Danube Steamship Company.

But he began a vigorous secret campaign against his former chief and last May, when Starhemberg was thrown out of the Cabinet by Schuschnigg (the Chancellor), Fey redoubled his efforts to regain political power.

Now he has succeeded in leading his Vienna friends to open revolt against Starhemberg.

With their support he has asked to be restored to first place among the Fascist leaders of all Austria. He has also asked for a post in the Government.

This "revolution" may prove to be no more than a storm in a tea-cup, as the Heimwehr has ceased to be a strong political factor.

NEW ZEALAND LABOURITE RESIGNS FROM PARTY

Disagreement On Financial Policy And Social Credit

WELLINGTON.

Mr. D. C. Davie, who was Labour candidate for Huruni at 1st General Election, when he was defeated by the Rt. Hon. G. W. Forbes, and who is prominent in the Douglas Social Credit movement, of which he was formerly Dominion vice-president, has resigned from the Labour Party and asked that his name be removed from the list of approved candidates. He gives as his reason "complete disagreement with the Government's present policy of orthodox finance, with its inevitable concomitant of heavy taxation."

MISS MORGAN WINS GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

HAYLING ISLAND, Oct. 2.

Miss Wanda Morgan won the English Golf Championship, beating Miss Phyllis Wade by 2 and 1 in the 36-hole final.

Miss Morgan, with brilliant long driving and accurate putting, was 77, 3 up in the morning round.

Miss Wade was out-driven and was 80.

In the afternoon at the 9th hole, Miss Wade was 39 and Miss Morgan 41, the latter being 2 up.—Reuter.

YANKEES BEAT "GIANTS"

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.

In the second game of the Base Ball World Series, New York Yankees beat New York Giants by 18 runs to four.

The record score was helped by Lazzeri, scoring home a run with bases full, a feat only once equalled in 1920.—Reuter.

HENDREN AND LARWOOD FOR INDIA

It is understood that arrangements have been completed to get Patsy Hendren and Larwood as Coaches from England on behalf of the Maharaja of Patiala to train young Indian Cricketers. In case Larwood is not in a position Nichols will be invited to come.

SIR CHARLES C. McLEOD DEAD

LONDON, Oct. 3

The death has occurred of Sir Charles Campbell McLeod.

Sir Charles C. McLeod was born in North West, Scotland, on 19th June, 1858. He came to India in 1877 and founded the firm of McLeod and Co. Calcutta in 1887. He was Ex-Chairman of the Royal Empire Society and Chairman of the National Bank of India and various other companies.—Reuter.

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Britain Arms For Peace!

Re-Armament Plans Will Be Pursued "Whatever Opposition Might Say"

MARGATE, Oct. 2.

The Prime Minister has every expectation that, by the time Parliament re-assembles, he will be able to cope with the heavy tasks then confronting him, declared Mr. Neville Chamberlain, addressing the Conservative Conference.

Mr. Chamberlain said Government intended proceeding with their rearmament plans, whatever the opposition might say. No one could pretend that they had not given disarmament a fair chance, both by precept and practice, but, since no one else had followed their example, they should have failed in their duty if they had not taken steps to repair their deficiencies.

"TRIFLING IN NUMBERS"

Mr. Chamberlain added: "When the rearmament programme is completed, we should, once more, have a navy adequate to protect vital lines of communications; an army, trifling in numbers, compared to the vast conscript armies of the continent, but equipped with the most modern weapons and mechanical devices and an air force which, in speed range and power of machines and quality of personnel, will be second to none.

The development of aviation had to some extent deprieved us our insular position and the possibilities of what war might mean to our civilian population were very present in our minds, but let us not forget that those possibilities were even more present to the minds of other nations.

"I can imagine no more sobering thought to any ruler, who might be contemplating aggression against his neighbour, that the knowledge that, within a few hours, his action might be followed by retaliation from the force of such terrific power as our new air force will possess.

"I regard our air force as the most formidable deterrent to war that could be devised. I support its establishment with greater conviction, and enthusiasm, because everyone knows it will never be used to make an unprovoked attack against any other country".—Reuter.

"NO REFLECTION ON MR. EDEN"

The conservative Conference at Margate passed a resolution urging Government in the interests of world peace to reverse the policy, under which Foreign Secretaries usurp the duties of trained Ambassadors.

The mover of the resolution deprecated the Foreign Secretary going abroad to deal with international subjects and emphasised that the resolution was no reflection on Mr. Eden, who was doing a herculean task.—Reuter.

"Spirit Of Goodwill And Camaraderie Visible"

Hofmeyr's High Tribute To Alacrity Of M.L.As.

SIMLA, Oct. 3.

A large gathering was present at the luncheon given by Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy, to-day, in honour of the South African Delegation.

Proposing the toast of the guests, Sir Maneckji assured Mr. Hofmeyr, that the delegation could not have come across a more representative gathering anywhere in India than was assembled at the lunch. He was sure that the delegation would carry the pleasantest of memories which would help them to do all in their power to remove those galling social, civil and other disabilities from which South African Indians were suffering.

HIS ASSURANCES.

Responding to the toast, Mr. Hofmeyr referred to the bond of Parliamentary life which existed between them. He was glad to notice, during his brief visit to the Assembly, evidence of Parliamentary traditions and how the Opposition acted with alacrity to score a tactical advantage, but nothing was more likely to make the Parliamentary System effective than that the Opposition should look forward to responsibility for Government. They would watch with interest the forthcoming development of Parliamentary Institutions, specially in the Provinces.

He found that, despite differences, there was a spirit of goodwill and "camaraderie." The delegation consisted of men who believed, on the one side, in the republican system, and, on the other side, who thought that the empire bonds had already broken. Yet they were a happy band of pilgrims united by the common desire to serve the Union of South Africa. The Parliamentary System must depend in a large measure on good fellowship, comradeship and co-operation. Mr. Hofmeyr recalled what had been recently done to help the Indian cause in South Africa, and he assured his hearers that the bonds which united India with South Africa would be strengthened in the years that lay ahead. (cheers).—A. P.

TWO MILLIONS STERLING SHOW

League Formally Inaugurates New Council Chamber

GENEVA, Oct. 2.

The League's New two-million sterling Council Chamber was formally inaugurated this evening with a special sitting of the League Council. The hall is a very handsome room, considerably wider than long, with dull brass penelings relieving of pale marble background of the chief "Glory Room" frescoes by the famous Spanish artist, Senor Jose Marlefert, symbolising human achievements.

The ceiling, particularly, is magnificent with high figures representing continents joining hands in unity and peace.

Disarmament to-day again became to live issue, when the third Commission, which had not met since 1932, revived and will examine the ground for convening the Disarmament Conference Bureau.—Reuter.

FEARS OF SINO-JAP CLASH ALLAYED

SHANGHAI, October 3.

The reduction of Japanese marine patrols in Hongkew this morning allayed the fears of imminent clash between China and Japan.

Political circles believe that breathing space will be afforded by the Japanese decision to send Mr. Kuwashima, Director of the Asiatic Bureau, to Nanking with fresh instructions to the Japanese Ambassador, in connection with the present negotiations.—Reuter.

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A Soul Stirring real Story of Love and Yearnings

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A GALAXY OF BRILLIANT ARTISTS.

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These Women Are No Weaklings

Latest cables from the Far East indicate that heavy concentration of Chinese troops has begun along the Nanking-Shanghai and Hangchow-Shanghai railways, presumably to resist the aggressive movements of the Japanese Army in and around Shanghai and along the Yangtse river. And, in the matter of fighting for their country, Chinese women are no less determined than their brethren. A group of girls swearing that they would rather lay their lives than submit to the Japanese yoke.

Another picture showing Chinese women, attired in full masculine, military uniform, under training for defending their country against the Japanese menace. Though they are daughters of the Land of the Bound Feet, they are out to show they are no mere weaklings, but are ever anxious to fight shoulder-to-shoulder with their countrymen.

Women soldiers have played a great part in the present Spanish Civil War, both on the side of the Government and that of the rebels. (Left) A group of uniformed women rebels marching through Huelva, after the capture of the place by the insurgents, while picture on (right) shows a woman soldier assisting two militiamen on the Aragon Front in the north.

Duty Of Writers To Serve Public

India's Representative At Buenos Aires Congress Creates Very Favourable Impressions

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 11.
(By Air Mail)

My last letter dated 9th September dealt with the uproarious meeting in which the Peace Resolution was discussed. I sent it before this, which deals with a gathering prior in the programme, writes Mlle. Mathilde Camacho.

The first business session of the Congress was held in the morning of the 7th September, with representatives of some 50 countries present. Dr. Carlos Ibarguren, President of the Argentine Centre of the P. E. N. Club, presided.

It is significant of the increasing recognition of the writer's responsibility to society that this was the first topic for discussion at the Congress. The same note was struck by Gandhiji in April at the Nagpur session of the Bharatiya Sahitya Parishad. I see that in the July "Triveni" Mr. K. Ramakotiswara Rau writes a strong editorial on the same topic. It is not a coincidence, but an indication of the trend of the times and the awakening of the social conscience in all parts of the world that the topic should have been prominent among the Agenda of the P. E. N. Congress and should have precipitated a lively discussion.

The opening speech on the subject was by the Vice-President of the Argentine P. E. N. Centre, Dona Victoria Ocampo, who declared that writers had no right to remain insensible to the sufferings of the world and pointed out the function of the P. E. N. Club, as the union of minds in the service of peace and of truth.

DUTY OF WRITERS TO SERVE

Monsieur Georges Duhamel spoke on the duty of writers to serve the public and asserted that only in freedom can the writer fulfil his duty properly.

Then the Italian Delegate, Signor Filippo Marinetti, dynamic and impulsive, took the floor. He challenged the implication that the writer should come down to the level of the comprehension of the masses. The great poets from Dante to Baudelaire were difficult to comprehend. Goethe and Shakespeare had not written to please the people. The writer does not write for the reader but for himself. There were murmurs of disagreement which the President had to suppress.

The Argentine writer, Senor Eduardo Mallea, pointed out that the writer's life was painful if he lived up to his ideals. He must at no time betray his vocation, or close the eyes of the spirit to the world of actualities.

INDIAN DELEGATE'S SPEECH

Then Madame Sophia Wadia, Delegate from the P. E. N., India Centre, began to speak. The "Noticias Graficas" of Buenos Aires (7th September) comments thus upon her speech:

"In a strong voice and in extremely clear French, the voice of immemorial and wise India spoke. She is for liberty of expression. She holds that a writer must courageously face the problems of the day without fear of consequences, and must ally himself with the forces defending independence and justice. She wished the P. E. N. Club to point out this mission to its members. This writer gives an enthusiastic defence of the spiritual purity which should govern the work of the writer, who should first be inspired by deep humane feeling, for their work must be for the whole of humanity. She spoke beautifully, with intelligence and a talent. She was the triumph of the morning".

"El Diario" of the same date quoted her statement that "what is important in the duty of the writer is that he feeds the mind of the people, that he raises it and beautifies it, and what should be done away with is that part of a writer's work which does not live up to this duty".

A MISSION IN LIFE.

"Critica" of 7th September cited Madame Wadia's statement that "being a writer involves more than spreading ink on paper. It is a mission. It means nothing that some authors write only for a small minority. This minority passes his message on to the masses". "Extraordinary applause", the "Critica" adds, "greeted these words. The public stood and acclaimed her as she went back to her seat"

Max Dickman, writing his "Impressions" in the "Buenos Aires Standard" for 8th September, under the caption "Brilliant Speeches at P. E. N. Congress: Indian Lady Delegate Features the Day", called Madame Wadia's address "a veritable masterpiece of sound logic".

PLEA FOR WRITER'S LIBERTY.

The discussion was continued the next morning by the distinguished German author, Herr Emil Ludwig, who spoke eloquently in favour of the liberty of the writer and against all tyrannical restraint of thought. He was applauded to the echo, the Italian delegate, Signor Marinetti, clapping as enthusiastically as any of the extreme partisans of democracy present.

The Karachi Municipal Corporation at their meeting on Wednesday night resolved to ask the Health Committee to prepare a scheme for carrying propaganda against liquor and other injurious drinks.

WHERE SAHIBS HAVE ABANDONED TOPEE

"Sun No Longer Feared" In Malaya

SINGAPORE.

The "Pukkha Sahib" does not wear a "solar topee" in Malaya now. In other words, sun helmets are not in fashion here.

Not many years ago, it was considered essential that all Europeans who came out to Malaya should have a sun helmet with which to protect them from the rays of the topical sun.

But now they are not considered necessary.

"The sun is to be feared no longer in Malaya," points out Mr. Mr. J. A. Hunter, Acting Colonial Secretary, in the annual report of social and Economic progress in the Straits Settlements.

"Not many years ago," he says, "the sun was treated with the greatest respect. Now, however, ideas have changed and sun-bathing has become a local cult."

In support of Mr Hunter's contention it is a fact that the "topee" has almost disappeared in Malaya. Every day hundreds of Europeans may be seen sun-bathing in the local swimming pools.

OIL IN NEW ZEALAND

New Legislation Under Review

WELLINGTON.

"Legislation dealing with the prospecting for and winning of petroleum is now under review, and I hope before long to being down a new Bill, which I feel sure will be welcome to those interested in the industry," said the Minister of Mines (Hon. P. C. Webb), in his mines statement for the year ended December 31 last.

The Minister said that no boring for petroleum was carried out in 1935. During the year a production of 185.—784 imperial gallons of crude petroleum was obtained from the Moturoa Oilfields Limited's Nos. 1, 2, and 4 wells, and at Kotuku a total of 312 gallons was collected from seepages.

The total production of crude petroleum in the Dominion to December 31, 1935, is estimated at 2,409,258 gallons.

BLUE LIGHT CURES "BLUES"

Colour Treatment Discoveries

CHICAGO, (Illinois).

If you are feeling "Blue", try a little blue light—it will make you happy again.

At least, this is the advice of Dr. H. Riley Spitler, of Eaton, Ohio, who after six years research has described his "colour cure" to the American academy of Optometrists.

The treatment is indirect, Dr. Spitler explained, correcting the physiological symptoms of either stimulating or relaxing the nerves of the eye.

Each colour has its individual effect.

Blue or violet light stops headaches by relieving distress due to ocular reflex.

Red light increases blood pressure, and stops the type of dizziness which occurs when an individual rises from a sitting position.

Yellow-green or blue-green light relieves stomach trouble and other digestive ills.

"Seing Red"

Colours have an even more drastic effect on rabbits than on human beings—this has been shown by experiments at Ohio State University, according to Dr. Spitler.

When their cases were shielded with one kind of coloured glass, the rabbits grew unusually strong. Under another colour they were puny and weak.

Under a certain shade of red, they became cannibalistic, chewing each others ears and devouring their young.

Chickens showed a similar response, accompanied by increased egg-laying.—Reuter.

1937—

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LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Bhadarva Vad 4, 1992
Muslim: Rajab 17, 1355
Parsi: Farvardin 29, 1306
Hightide: 1-58; 13-50
Lowtide: 7-5; 19-58
Sunrise: 6h. 30m.
Sunset: 6h. 26m.
To-day, Ambarnath Day meeting at Chowpatti, K. F. Nariman presiding

Monday, October 5.

Municipal Corporation at 3-40 p.m.
Unveiling Ceremony of India's G. O. M.'s Bust in the Corporation.

UNVEILING G. O. M.'S BUST

The unveiling ceremony of the bust of the late Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji will be performed by Jamnadas Mehta, Mayor of Bombay in the Corporation Hall to-morrow (Monday) at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.)

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA

A public concert will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. in the Vidyalaya Hall Benam Hall Lane, Girgaum

M. M. S. & W. S. E.

The seventh annual general meeting of the Manchester Mill spinning and weaving sections Employees' Co-operative Credit Societies Ltd. will be held to-day (Sunday) at the Damodhar Thakersey Hall, Poibavdi, Parel.

S. I. ASSOCIATION

Mr. Rajam, and Mr. Swami, of the "Yoga Physical Gymkhana" will lecture and demonstrate on the "Practice of Yoga in Daily Life" in the Association premises to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m.

MOOLKY PORT COMMITTEE

The above Committee will meet at 10 a.m. to-day (Sunday), at the premises of the Karnatak National Physical Culture League, Aga Khan Building, Fort.

'C' WARD D. C. C.

Under the auspices of Bhuleshvar District Congress Committee a Prabhat Pheri will start from the committee office, to-day (Sunday) at 7 a.m. (S.T.)

VAISHYA EKIKARAN MANDAL

The monthly meeting of the above Institution will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at the Vaishya Mitra Mandal Hall, (33 G. Mughbhat Cross Lane, Girgaon, Bombay).

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. Y. V. Bhandarkar will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

'GANDHI JAYANTI' IN "G" WARD

Under the auspices of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee, Dadar, a public meeting will be held to celebrate the Gandhi Jayanti at Fergusson Road to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

MICKEY MOUSE SHOW
TO-DAY AT 10-30 A.M.

REGAL

Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

ANNA NEAGLE AND THE STREET SINGER
(Arthur Tracy)

In R-K-O RADIO'S
Smash Hit Musical

"LIMELIGHT"
"LIMELIGHT"

SEVEN NEW SONGS!
LOVELY GIRLS!
EXQUISITE DANCES!

"JHABUA DAY" IN CITY

To-day's Meeting At Hira Baug

In observance of the Jhabua Day a public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Jhabua Defence Committee at Hira Baug near C. P. Tank, on Sunday (to-day) at 9 a.m.

Messrs. S. A. Brelvi, S. K. Patil, M. R. Masani, Sunderdas Morarji Seth Velji Lakhamsi and other representatives of States' People organisation will address.

Mr. Mulraj Kersondas will preside.

SARASWAT CO-OP. HOUSING SOCIETY

A meeting will be held at Gamdevi, to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. to discuss the proposed scheme to construct new buildings at Proctor Road with intending tenants.

MAPUCA UNION

The sons of Mapuca will celebrate the Feast of their Patron St. Jerome to-day (Sunday) at the Church of the Holy Cross, Parel, at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) with a Solemn High Mass and Benediction. Rev. Fr. George Fernandes, D. D. will preach.

OLD STUDENTS OF ISMAIL COLLEGE

A general meeting of the past students of the Ismail College, will be held at Bohra Youth Lodge Hall, Nasarulla Mansion, 129-Abdur Rehman Street, to-day (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. to discuss the constitution of the Past Students' Union.

KURANIC SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Kuranic Society, a public lecture will be delivered by Mr. Nakhath Shahjahanpuri on "Kuran and its teachings" to-day (Sunday) in the permises of Anjuman-e-Islam High School near Bori Bunder Station at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Why come back on earth?" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday), at 6-15.

J. P. TO BE HONOURED AT VILE PARLE

Under the auspices of the Shri Vile Parle Sanskrit Pathshala, a public meeting will be held at Shanti Villa premises of Shsth Shriman Dayalji Girdhar Dawawalla partner of Messrs. Narotam Girdhar to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. sharp, Mr. J. M. Mehta the Mayor of Bombay will preside.

An address will be presented at the same time to Sheth Shriman Jamnadas Harakhji Shangtim, by the committee of Shri Vile Parle Sanskrit Pathshala at the same time.

'WORLD DAY FOR ANIMALS'

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Theosophical Federation and the Bombay Humanitarian League, the "World Day for Animal Welfare" will be celebrated to-day (Sunday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, when speeches will be delivered in English and Gujarati.

BOMBAY DIVISIONAL CO-OP. INSTITUTE

The sixteenth annual general meeting of the Bombay Divisional Co-operative Institute, will be held to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay.

ARYA SAMAJ

Under the auspices of the local Arya Samaj a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) when Pt. Avodhya Prasad will deliver a lecture on Teachings of Vedas in the Samaj Mandir at the Girgaon Back Road, (Kakadwadi).

At the Fort Arya Samaj (Frere Road) to-day (Sunday) Pt Parshubhai Sharma will deliver a lecture on Bhagvad Gita at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.)

BUY KHADI AND HELP FAMINE-STRICKEN

Gandhi Seva Sangh Chief's Appeal

Mr. Kishorlal Masruwala, President, Gandhi Seva Sangh, Wardha, writes:—

Khadi has a deeper meaning now than it had before.

Khadi no longer means cheapest labour possible. It means an attempt to pay an adequate and fair wage of cause in a relative manner and in the circumstances of the country.

And with famine looming on the horizon, Khadi means systematic organisation of relief work.

The purchase of Khadi Hundis means subscribing funds for providing relief work to the famine stricken. By purchasing Khadi you release the locked up capital, by purchasing the Hundis, you stimulate production and insure the spinner.

HEALTH LECTURES

Under the auspices of the Ven'ble Joseph Vaz Academy a prominent doctor will deliver in Konkani a series of 12 lectures on "Common Diseases" at 5 p.m. every Sunday commencing from to-day (Sunday) at the St. Anne's School Hall, Dabul.

MEETING AT TAMBAKANTA

Under the auspices of Bhuleshvar Congress Committee, in order to celebrate the Gandhi Jayanti, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Tambakanta, Sjt. K. F. Nariman will preside and Messrs. Nagindas Master, Kanaiyalal Munshi, S. K. Patil, Manishanker Trivedi and Sunderdas Morarji will address.

AMBARNATH STRIKERS' DAY AT VILE PARLE

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee and the Socialist Party, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday at 9 a.m. in the Chhavni Ghod Bunder Road, Vile Parle (West) to observe the Ambernath Strikers' Day, when prominent leaders from the Suburbs will speak.

SOUTH INDIAN SANGEETHA SABHA

There will be a musical entertainment by Miss M. S. Subbalakshmi of Madura—Vocal, Mr. Govindraja Pillay of Mayavaram—Violin and Mr. M. S. Saktivelu of Madura Mridangam, at 4-15 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday) at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hall, Matunga.

NIKIZ-E-VEHDEEN

The lectures of the religious teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called "Nikiz-e-Vehdeen" written by Dr. Framroze S. Chiniwala will begin in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Graham Building, Parsi Bazar Street to-morrow (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

SUBURBAN MARATHI LITERARY CONFERENCE

A meeting of the members of the Reception Committee of the Bombay and Suburban Marathi Literary Conference will be held in the Thana Marathi Granth Sangrahalay to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. to elect the Chairman and the Managing Body of the Reception Committee for the ensuing Conference.

PRIVATE MOTOR DRIVERS' UNION.

A meeting of the members of the Bombay Private Motor Drivers' Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 p.m. at the Blavatsky Lodge (French Bridge), to discuss the constitution, to appoint an Executive Committee, and to lay down the programme and policy of the Union. All members are requested to bring their licenses with them.

AMBARNATH DAY MEETING AT CHOWPATTI

A mass meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. on the Chowpatti sands when resolutions will be passed sympathising with the Ambarnath strikers and protesting against the attitude of the Factory Management and the Government Mr K. F. Nariman will preside. Among those who will address the meeting are Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Miss Bachuben Lotwalla, Messrs. S. K Patil, M. R. Masani, R. A. Khedgikar, S. S. Batliwalla, N. V. Phadke, Bakshi, Shahni and others

GANDHI-JAYANTI IN CITY

To-day's B. P. C. C. Programme

The following is the programme of Gandhi Jayanti in the City:—

To-day (Sunday)

10 a.m. (S. T.) Special Cinema Show of the Prabhat Picture "Dharmatma" at West End Cinema Theatre for Harijan friends.

5 p.m. (S. T.) "Harijan Mela" at the People's Jinnah Hall by the Bhakti Pradarshak Balmitra Mela.

To-morrow (Monday)

6-30 p.m. (S. T.) Lecture at the People's Jinnah Hall.

Tuesday (6th October)

9 p.m. (S. T.) "Harijan Mela" at the People's Jinnah Hall by the Rohidas Balmitra Mela.

Khadi Museum which was opened by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu on Friday at the Congress House, will be kept open daily from 5-30 to 7-30 p.m. Admission Free.

COSMOPOLITAN DINNER FOR GANDHI JAYANTI

B. P. C. C. Programme For October 11

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write:

During the "Gandhi Jayanti" celebrations there will be a Cosmopolitan Dinner with the Harijan friends on Sunday, (October 11), at 12 noon. The Harijans who will be invited to take part in this dinner will be the guests of the gathering and will not have to pay anything for the dinner. Non-Harijans who will join the dinner will have to pay As. 8 each. Tickets for the dinner are available at the Congress House and they can be bought during office-hours.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and other leaders will attend the dinner.

PUNJAB JAIN BHARATARI SABHA

An ordinary general meeting of the above Sabha will be held to-day (Sunday) at 12 noon at the office of Lalla Rattanchand Mukandlal Jain Patuschawl, Javeri Bazar Bombay.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

BUDDY ROGERS
MARY BRIAN
In a Romantic Comedy
"ONCE IN A MILLION"
The amusing escapades of a bank clerk and a mannequin who posed as a millionaire and a Countess

CAPITOL

To-day at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

IN HONOUR OF EX-EDITOR OF "HINDU"

Memorial To Late Mr. Rangaswami Aiyangar

MADRAS, Oct. 3.

A meeting of the subscribers to A. Rangaswami Aiyangar Memorial Fund was held last evening at the "Hindu" office, when Diwan Bahadur M. Balasundaram Naidu presided. The total amount collected as contribution to the Memorial Fund was Rs. 5,000. The question of erecting a suitable memorial with this fund was discussed at length. Finally, on the motion of Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu, seconded by Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar, Advocate General, Madras, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"It is resolved that the sum of Rs. 5,000 standing to the credit of Rangaswami Iyengar Memorial Fund be handed over to the Trustees of Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha on the condition that in the premises they are erecting a Mambalam for the purpose of the Sabha, they will put up a spacious hall and call it Rangaswamy Iyengar Memorial Hall and put up a bust of the late Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar in that hall, observe every year Rangaswamy Iyengar Memorial Day and undertake to make the hall available for all public purposes."—United Press.

SIR PRATAP SCHOLARSHIPS

SIMLA, Oct. 1.

A communique says that Sir Pratap Singh Memorial Scholarships of £100/ each have been awarded to the undermentioned cadets at the Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun:—

1. Ihsanullah son of Kot Daffadar Ghaniullah Khan, late 17th Cavalry Berizkan Gate Peshawar City.

2. Umrao Singh, son of Risaldar Major and Honorary Captain Narain Singh SD, OBI, IDSM, 6th DCO Lancers, now Orderly Officer to His Majesty the King Emperor, Village Sina Post Office Balachaur, District Hoshiarpur.—United Press.

Post Office Box No. 199, BOMBAY.

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(Please write in Block letters.)

Bom. Chronicle X-36.

Planned To Kill Roosevelt.

New York police interrogating Joseph Kuehnel, 67-year-old machinist, holding the powerful home-made bomb with which he planned to blow up President Roosevelt on the President's return from his tour of the drought areas.

ROUND THE WORLD ON PUSH BIKE

TEZPUR (Assam). (By Mail.)

(From Our Correspondent.)

Mr. Ramnath Biswas, aged fortytwo, who had been touring the world on a push-bike and on foot came to Silchar his home place and related his experiences before the native folks.

He started on the tour from Singapore on July 7, 1931 and has already visited the Himalayas, Siam, Indo-China, Korea, Japan, Phillipines, Iraque, Syria, Levant, Turkey, Bulgaria, and the rest of the Continent covering more than 32,000 miles.

During his last five year tour, he had a number of accidents. Narrating his experiences in Manchuria, where the Japanese held Military suzerainty at that time, he said, "They seem to suspect everybody, but so far as I was concerned, when my real purpose of journeying through the country was explained, they let me go without the least hesitation."

Mr. Biswas received a lot of handling at the hands of the Chinese bandits. Once he was confined in a den for forty days without food for four days.

He intends to place a record of touring the world on push-bike all over the five Continents and he is again proceeding to Africa via Ceylon and then to America.

Meherally Refutes Anti-Congress Charge

BEZWADA (By Mail.)

"Socialists have no belief in sporadic actions. They have a technique of their own. They depend for their success on mass action and a comprehensive programme.

"The Congress Socialists firmly believe that they are taking the country a step further in its march for Swaraj."

Thus declared Mr. Yusuf Meherally of Bombay addressing a public meeting at Gandhi Park on Wednesday last. The subject was "Congress and Socialism."

Proceeding Mr. Meherally said that the Congress was a great mass organisations and Socialism represented the only hope of solving the problem of poverty of the masses of India. He denied the charge that Congress Socialist Party had created divisions in the Congress Camp, and asserted that his group was not obstructing the programme of the Congress, but was only assisting the Congress to make it stronger, so that it might achieve complete independence sooner. To understand the position of his party and appreciate its programme, the speaker referred to the history of the Congress, how it was started and divided whenever a far-reaching programme was suggested or adopted and pointed out how those divisions led to the expansion and widening of the Congress activities.

Concluding Mr Meherally made a fervent appeal to the Indians to study the gospel of socialism. He declared: "Socialism is the solution of human happiness and do remember that it will spread rapidly throughout the length and breadth of the country."—United Press.

WIDESPREAD RAIN IN BURMA

Forecast Of Heavy Showers On Orissa-Ganjam Coast

POONA, October 3.

This morning the cyclonic storm lies in northwest angle of the Bay of Bengal and is intensifying further. There has been fairly widespread rain in Burma and round the head of the Bay. Associated with thunderstorms, nearly general rain has fallen in south Hyderabad and Malabar with local rain in Konkan and north Hyderabad and a few falls in Assam, east Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan and Madras Deccan.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Mormugao five inches; Karwar four; Mergui and Monywa three; Rangoon, Akyab, Belgaum and Raichur two; Mandalay, Kyaukpyu and Calicut one and half; Victoria Point, Bassein, Maymyo, Cox's Bazar, Chandbali, Cherrapunji and Mercara one.

Forecast:—Rainfall will continue to be fairly widespread in Burma and round the head of the Bay of Bengal and extend into Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Orissa and Assam. Widespread thundershowers will also occur in the Peninsula.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Moderate to heavy rain is likely to occur along Orissa-Ganjam Coast within the next twenty-four hours.—A. P.

WAGING WAR AGAINST KING

Charges Framed Against 29 Accused In Titagarh Conspiracy Case

CALCUTTA, Oct. 3.

Charges under Sec. 121-A I.P.C. were framed to-day against 29 accused in what is known as Titagarh Conspiracy Case by the Special Tribunal, Alipore.

Three are further charged under the explosive substances Act and one under Arms Act.—A. P.

CENTRAL HAJ COMMITTEE

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, Oct. 3.

Central Standing Haj Committee of the Legislative Assembly met to-day presided over by Sir Jagdish Pershad. Khan Bahadur Fazlehaq Piracha and Maulana Mohamadahmud Kazmi pleaded for the pilgrims and urged the removal of grievances of Hajis, regarding specially food and space and decided dropping the Muallim Bill altogether. All grievances are under investigation. Hon. Sir Jaddish Pershad and Mr. Hydari are taking keen interest. Facilities for Baghdad Route via Medina for Haj are under investigation and consideration.

Startling Predictions In Your Horoscope

YOUR REAL LIFE TOLD FREE

Would you like to know without any cost what the Stars indicate for you, some of your past experiences, your strong and weak points, etc? Here is your chance to test FREE the skill of Pundit Tabore, India's most famous Astrologer, who by applying the ancient science to useful purposes has built up an enviable reputation? The accuracy of his predictions and the sound practical advice contained in his Horoscopes on Business, Speculation, Finances, Love-affairs, Friends, Enemies, Lotteries, Travels, Changes, Litigation, Lucky Times, Sickness etc., have astounded educated people the world over. GEORGE MACKEY of New York believes that Tabore must possess some sort of second-sight.

To popularise his system Tabore will send you FREE your Astral Interpretation if you forward him your full name (Mr. Mrs. or Miss), address and date of birth (English Calendar) all clearly written by yourself. No money required but you may, if you like enclose 4 annas Stamps to help cover postage and misc. costs. You will be amazed at the remarkable accuracy of his statements about you and your affairs. Write now as this offer may not be made again. No personal interviews, all consultation by mail only. Address: PUNDIT TABORE, (Dept. 312-W), Upper Forjett Street, Bombay VII.

Reward Rs. 100

Crowning Success

HYPNOTISED KAVACH—(Rs. 4|8|-) for Safe and Sure BIRTH CONTROL, Sterility, female diseases.

MESMERIC RING—(Rs. 2|14|-) gives Sure Success in Race, Love, Lottery, etc. and any desires. Mention desires with full name to Prof. CAKVART Tala (Khulna) Bengal 7041.

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8. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted—Decent, educated girl—virgin or virgin widow, preferably of Hindu Bhandari community, though no caste restriction, for a bachelor, aged 26, holding responsible Government post on 250/- per month. Apply with photos and full particulars regarding age, education, etc. to Box No. 7054 "Bombay Chronicle" Correspondence strictly confidential.

49. HOMOEOPATHY

Royal Homoeo Institute, Delhi Grants L.D.Sc. and M.B.H. Diplomas in Dentistry and Homoeopathy respectively. Prospectus free. (6981).

56. EDUCATIONAL

Punjab Matriculation. Fewer subjects. Practical suggestions between 8-10 morning. Gupta, 65, New Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi. 7059.

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Correct, Forcible, Effective English. Rapid all-round improvement. Whole course Rs. 10 only. The Principal, Tutorial Institute, Matunga, Bombay. 7064.

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

Just Received French Fashion Books, Children's Annuals for 1937. Price List Free, Happy Book Stall, Rehim Mansion, Colaba Causeway, Bombay. (6940).

156 MISCELLANEOUS.

Central Sweet Mart, Grant Road Terminus only place for Halvas and Sweet requirements, that sells best products charging moderately mofussil orders by V.P. 7066.

Easy Money. Rs. 50 to 500 monthly income has been earned by a number of men. qualifications: Intelligence, acquaintance, and a convincing talker. No cash deposit. No Insurance, nothing to sell. Apply with 2 As. stamps, for particulars to Box No. 7057, "Bombay Chronicle".

DON'T HOPE

That it will last for ever!

Hurry up and see it to-day, because it will be shortly withdrawn in deference to Bombay Talkies' next picture "Janmabhumi" which is ready for release.

MUSIC! DANCES! THRILLS! COMEDY!

Achhut Kanya

BOMBAY TALKIES' PICTURE

TO-MORROW 1-30 P.M. ZENANA SHOW

Tickets are available from 9 a.m. to-morrow at the Theatre.

An interesting film record of Congress Leaders' visit to see "Achhut Kanya" is also being shown

12TH WEEK

To-day 2-45, 5-15, 8 & 10-45

ROXY

New Queen's Road

Hear "Achhut Kanya" songs on "His Master's Voice" records.

NIMBKAR SIGNS PLEDGE

T. U. C. Nominee To Contest Election On Congress Ticket

(From A Correspondent)

At the last session of the All-India Trade Union Congress in Bombay, held in May, it was decided, that regarding general constituencies, with a large number of Labour votes the T.U.C. authorises its Executive to approach the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress through the Labour Committee, to adopt such candidates in these constituencies as will be suggested by the T.U.C. and enjoy the confidence and support, of the Trade Unions in the constituencies concerned. In case the National Congress does not accept these proposals, the T.U.C. authorises the Executive to take such actions as may be thought proper.

In view of the above decisions, the Trade Union Congress Executive, at its meeting in Bombay, held in August, nominated Mr. R. S. Nimbkar for the Byculla and Parel Constituency for one of the two seats for the Bombay Legislative Assembly. This resolution was communicated to the Congress Working Committee and the All-India Congress Parliamentary Board through the Congress Labour Committee.

This nomination was further supported by the representatives of all the important Unions in the town. On an inquiry, the Trade Union Congress was informed by the Bombay Provincial Parliamentary Board, that the nominee of the T.U.C. will have to sign the Congress Pledge in toto. With a view to facilitate the selection of the working class representative, Mr. Nimbkar had been advised to sign the pledge which he has done and his application has been sent to the Congress Provincial Board, for selection within the prescribed time.

ASPHALT WORKERS' GRIEVANCES

Union Will Try To Get Them Redressed

A meeting of the workers in the asphalt Department at Worli was held on Wednesday evening when Messrs. R. S. Nimbkar, and V. G. Nimbkar addressed the workers. A long list of the grievances of the workers was enumerated, to the Municipal Workers' Union representatives, which they promised, the Union would represent to the authorities concerned and would get redressed.

A meeting of the Municipal workers in general in the city of Bombay, will be held on the 7th instant in the Municipal Gardens at Foras Road to support the candidature of Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, the nominee of the All India Trade Union Congress, for the adoption of the National Congress, in the coming Assembly Election in the Byculla and Parel Wards. The meeting will also give their support to the candidature of the Vice-President of the Union, Mrs. Maniben Mulji on Congress ticket, for the women's seat in Girgaum ward.

A big meeting will be held on Sunday at 5-30 p.m. at Lal Baug, to support the strikers at Ambernath, Baroda, Akola, Cawnpore and other places and also to support the candidature of Mr. R. S. Nimbkar in the Byculla and Parel constituency and Mrs. Maniben Mulji for the women's constituency for D Ward on Congress Ticket.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mohamedali Nazarali was sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay to undergo one year's rigorous imprisonment for possessing arms without a licence.

On September 18 the accused a member of the crew of s.s. "Servino" came ashore and was searched by a Customs Officer. He was found to be in possession of two revolvers and 75 cartridges.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and stated that he had brought the revolvers to be given to a friend of his and had brought them from London.

A sailor who went aloft to furl the sail of a mast 20 feet above the deck of Prow No. 5695 which was sailing from Victoria Docks to Damkhanna on Thursday at midnight, fell down and subsequently died at 3 a.m., the next morning.

At the inquest held on the body of Namdeo Sardasso, the jury gave a verdict that death was due to accidental fall.

The prow belongs to Chunilal Munilal and Co.

The evidence of two co-workers (a khalasi and a tindal) including a brother of the deceased was recorded.

Gerald Edward Smith, a salesman, has been arrested by the Bombay Police on a charge of criminal misappropriation and cheating in respect of orders he is alleged to have booked for a firm in Madras.

The accused was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, to-day and it was stated that while he was working with Messrs. P. Orr & Sons, Madras, he was given two specimen "Prim-photos" to book orders. The accused accepted an order for Rs. 75 took Rs. 18 as an advance payment and absconded in August.

He then came to Bombay and obtained about 40 orders and is alleged to have misappropriated the advances paid to him. The accused was remanded in custody.

A road fatality occurred at Sewri on the tracks of the G. I. P. Harbour Branch Line, during the early hours of this morning, when a man was knocked down by a local train and severed into two.

The adjourned inquest on the body of Mr. Manickchandra Dey (40) of the Eastern Iron Works will be held on Monday.

Formal evidence of Guiram Gopal Pudey a co-worker was recorded.

There was a flutter in the Dadar Court on Friday afternoon, when Sherali Dost Mahomed, a fakir who was standing his trial on a theft charge, preferred by the Mahim police, lost control of himself, got rowdy and directed a torrent of filthy language against the complainant as well as the Court.

He was marched off by the Kingsway Police under a strong guard to be produced before the Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, for alleged disorderly behaviour in the Court premises.

The inquest on the body of Chanya Prema who died in the J. J. Hospital, as a result of a fight with another (both employees of Duke ans Sons) at Tribhuvan Road, Girgaum, on the morning of the 30th instant was concluded to-day.

That death was due to "shock and haemorrage following upon fracture of skull and laceration of brain" was the unanimous verdict of the jury.

Further they stated, "Evidently in the struggle the deceased dashed heavily against a vertical edge of the curry stone and he was injured. We cannot hold the suspect responsible for the injury".

FOR HUMOUR & COMEDY SEE
WAMAQ EZRA
FOR WONDERFUL SCENERY SEE
WAMAQ EZRA
FOR MELODIOUS SONGS SEE
WAMAQ EZRA
FOR A FAMILY PICTURE SEE
WAMAQ EZRA
For a picture that will satisfy the most critical cine fan see
WAMAQ EZRA
A RADHA FILM NEW RELEASE
NOW RUNNING
3rd Triumphant Week
SPECIAL ZENANA SHOW
on Thursday at
7 P.M.
WELLINGTON
Dhobi Talao 'Phone 22666.
To-day 2-30, 5, 7-45 & 10-30 p.m.

INDIA'S GREAT SUCCESS
at
The 4th International Exhibition of Cinematographic Art, Venice
Prabhat's
AMAR JYOTI
Represented very successfully Indian Film Industry as:
"Precious contribution to the success of the manifestation and .... a great affirmation of the film as an Art".
Prabhat's
AMAR JYOTI
Directed by: V. SHANTARAM
in
14TH GLORIOUS WEEK
at
KRISHNA
Daily at 5-15, 8, and 10-45 p.m. Matinee at 2-30 p.m. on Sat. Sun. and Holidays.
Gramophone Records of Sweet Songs from "AMAR JYOTI" now available at all H.M.V. Dealers.

SUPER TAMIL TALKIE
Salem Angel Films present
"LEELAVATHI SULOCHANA"
A social sensational drama with glorious songs and full of comic and featuring:—
Sangeetha Sandamarutha
P. S. GOVINDAN
Kittappa Avathara,
C. S. JAYARAMAN
Cinema Queen,
P. S. SIVABAGYAM
Gramophone fame
T. M. SARADAMBAL
at your favourite theatre.
PLAZA
To-day
Sunday, 4th Oct. at
10-30 a.m. Morning

Three Parsi Cyclists, who set out from Bombay in April 1933, and have since travelled 33,000 miles through Europe and Africa, were received by the Governor-General of South Africa, the Earl of Clarendon, at Government House, Pretoria. This photograph, taken in the grounds, shows (left to right): Ratton Shroff, Kaikee Kharas, the Governor-General, Rustom Ghandi, and Mr. Hassim Keshavjee, who welcomed the cyclists on behalf of the Indian community in Pretoria.

Eye Diseases Cured In Printing Press

Owner Claims White Compound Cures Any And Every Kind Of Ophthalmic Trouble

There is a printing press at the corner of Sandhurst Road and Khetwadi 3rd Lane, which has become the mecca of hundreds of men, women and children with some kind of eye trouble or other.

Its owner, Mr. Chunilal Zaveri, claims to have discovered a white compound which cures almost any eye disease.

He does not believe in trifling with such a delicate part of the anatomy as the eye, with surgical instruments. He claims to have cured cases where most eminent specialists have failed.

The feature of his treatment is claimed to be that the same powder remedies every kind of ill. He applies it gently under the eye-lid for some days.

PROTECTION FROM GAS ATTACKS

Are Karachi Civilians Interested In Lecture?

KARACHI: Oct. 2.

A communication has been received by the Karachi Corporation from the military authorities intimating that a lecture has been arranged in the Napier Barracks on the 16th inst. on precautions against gas attacks and enquiring how many Municipal Councillors and members of the staff would like to be present in view of the fact that the question is bound to interest the civil population.

It is expected that a large number of prominent officials and non-officials will attend.—A.P.

Brabourne Invited To Dasra At Mysore

BANGALORE: Oct. 2.

The Maharaja of Mysore returned this morning to Mysore after his European tour, and Sir Mirza Ismail, who accompanied the Maharajah on the tour arrived in Bangalore. The Maharaja has come back to the State in time for the Dasra festivities, which commence in the middle of October.

Among the guests expected in Mysore at the invitation of the Maharaja for Dasra are Lord and Lady Brabourne, Sir Nawroji Saklatvala, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar and Sir Norman Marjoribanks (former Governor of Madras).—A.P.

It is understood that, as many as 185 women engaged in the spinning department of Messrs William Goodacre and Sons Factory in British Cochin have struck work as a protest against reduction of wages.

CITY TENANTS' DEMANDS

(From A Correspondent.)

A public meeting of the tenants and residents of Bhuleshwar and Pydhonie was held on Wednesday at Tamba Kanta with Mrs. Maniben Mulji in the chair.

Introducing the subject of the evening, Mr. Indulal Yajnik, said that the tenants constituted the overwhelming majority of the population of this city and their troubles and grievances naturally deserved very urgent attention.

Tenants' Demands

Mr. V. B. Karnik then moved the following resolution:

This meeting of the C Ward tenants resolves that:—

Rents of all small tenements should be reduced by 50 per cent., landlords should be urged to give all facilities to their tenants in accordance with the terms of the Charter, Government should be urged to pass a law to impose restrictions on rents, and Congress and other political parties should be requested to incorporate the tenants' demands in their election manifestoes."

Gaekwar Diamond Jubilee Trust Fund

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Oct. 1.

The Trust Fund of the Maharaja, Gaekwar, Baroda's Diamond Jubilee comes to one crore of rupees, rules for which are published. The income of which is to be utilised to resuscitate village life of the people of the Baroda State in all aspects, economical, social and cultural, and special preference shall be given to poorer and undeveloped areas and to the needs of Backward communities like Raniparaj, Antayaja, Thakardas, Koli, Rabari and the like. Nineteen members constitute the Trust Board with the Dewan, as the President.

VAGARIES OF CUSTOMS OFFICER

School Building Construction Hampered

(From A Correspondent)

DHANDHUKA, Oct. 1.

The following letter addressed by Rao Sahib Manilal Maneklal Mehta, the Chairman of the Local Birla High School and the Mamalatdar of the Taluka, to the Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, sheds a lurid light on the vagaries of the local Customs Officer:

A Dharmada Fund of Rs. 5,000 has been raised by the public of Dhandhuka for extension of Birla High School buildings. I and a gentleman of Dhandhuka went to Bhawanagar on the 19th instant to purchase timber viz. Valsadi sag and Rangoon wood for the said purpose. Before we started we made inquiries at Dhaudhuka about customs duty on the timber and we were told that timber being a product of India, no customs duty would be leviable.

We then purchased wood at Bhavanagar worth about Rs. 1,500. On my way back to Dhanduhuka also, I was informed by a customs officer that wood would be allowable free of duty.

Yesterday the wagon of wood arrived at Dhandhuka and we are now to our surprise asked either to produce original tradesr' bills or to pay duty. The fact is that we purchased whole beams there and got them cut into pieces and planks of the various sizes required for our purpose. There cannot, therefore, be original traders' bills for the wood we brought here.

Demurrage is being charged on the wagon. So it is respectfully submitted that necessary orders to allow it as duty free may be passed by wire.

Maid Servant Said To Have Been Shot By Income Tax Officer

(From Our Correspondent)

MADRAS, Oct. 3.

Inquiries in connection with the shooting of Ammayaee Ammal of Royapettah, reveal that she received a revolver wound yesterday morning in the course of an altercation with Mr. Subba Rao Naidu, an Income-Tax officer.

It is stated that the woman who is a maid servant in the officer's house and went to his house to claim some arrears of wages. An altercation is reported to have ensued and she was shot with a revolver by the Income-Tax officer and wounded in the right leg.

The police are investigating. At present she is lying in hospital under treatment.

GONORRHOEA
"NIRMALEENE" Cures Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Pain, Leucorrhoea, Seminal Discharges and all Urinary Diseases of both sex radically and permanently. If not price refunded. Price Rs. 3. Postage extra. Mrs. K. M. DEVI, SAGUNA, Bengal, (B.C.).

Service ?
Cigars & Cheroots
Quality
Variety
Cheapness
THE DILKUSH CIGAR WORKS
Bhimavaram (Jn. M. S. M. Ry.)
Noorjahan 3" Rs. 3-12-0 (mild),
Dilkush Specials 3 1/2" Rs. 6-4-0 (strong) per thousand at your Ry. Station.

SIDELIGHTS ON SPAIN

Fascist Rebellion Was Planned In February

Sensational Secret Letter Throws Interesting Light On The Spanish Situation

That the present insurrection in Spain is not an outcome of the so-called mismanagement and inefficiency of the Socialist Government but had been planned as early as last February, has now been made evident by the publication of a secret letter in "El Socialista."

This letter which is dated the 8th February 1936, bears the signature of Colonel Aranda at present the head of the military garrison at Oviedo and is addressed to General Goded who was executed, some time ago, at Barcelona.

The letter gives interesting details about the strength of the military authorities in Asturia if the elections are unfavourable and declares that all are prepared in case the help of the army is needed, thus proving that the insurgents had decided to revolt much before the elections of 16th February took place under the Ministership of Portela Valadares.

How Fascists Enroll Recruits

Almost in all parts of Northern Spain now occupied by the rebels as well as in some parts of the south, a veritable hunt is made of the people who, it is suspected, may be favourable to the Madrid Government.

Thousands of people are disappearing every day without their names appearing in the papers and without anybody knowing what has become of them.

The insurgents who generally go about the town they conquer make it their hobby to arrest young persons sitting in cafes or on the terrace and have them sent immediately for court martial —unless they offer themselves as volunteers for the Fascist army.

It is estimated that the total army of General Mola numbers about 1,60,000 men out of which only 50,000 belong to the regular army. All the rest have been mobilised in this way with or against their will.

Many of these soldiers are neither "white" nor "red" by conviction. What they desire is to live in peace. But if they do not enrol themselves in the Fascist army, they are immediately shot down.

Anti-Jewish Spirit

One common characteristic shared by the Spanish fascists with their Nazi confreres is the hatred for the Jews. A violent manifesto was published recently against the activities of the Jews in Spain and was supplemented by a radio message from Seville declaring that the Fascist leaders were compelled to take severe steps against the Jews many of whom were German emigres and were communists by conviction.

A typical example of the manner in which the Jews are treated is the way in which a Jewish shop was looted at Saragossa, some time ago and its three employees arrested and then expelled from the conquered territory.

The Jewish inhabitants of Tetuan numbering about 70,000—were recently sentenced by General Franco to pay a fine of 5,00,000 Pesetas for having helped the anti-nationalist and hostile elements. In a similar way, the 3,000 Jews living in Ceuta were forced to pay 4,50,000 pesetas for "having shown an anti-Christian attitude."

A concentration camp has lately been established by the Franco Government near the town of Tetuan and already a large number of Spanish Jews as well as Jewish emigres have been interned.

Fascists' Atrocities

The inconvenience accorded to Jews is, however only a small part of the atrocities committed by the army of General Franco. Reports from Seville are all unanimous in declaring that rigorous censor is being applied on all kinds of information sent out of the Andalousian capital for countries overseas. In spite of threats of reprisals news in however smuggled through Gibraltar. That the journalists are performing their duty sincerely inspite of greatest risk is evident from the fact that recently a Spanish photographer was accused of possessing a photo of forty-one corpses cut down by the rebel troops near one of the main gates of Seville. He was immediately court marshalled and shot down under the excuse that the photographer had the intention of sending the photo abroad and therefore deserved to be shot.

Lately the rebels have indeed given themselves to wholesale killing of men and women who are even the least suspected of complications in political affairs. They have no desire to take any chances and kill a man immediately he is suspected.

What is peculiar, however, is that while the rebels do not desire the news regarding their atrocious measures to leak out in foreign countries, they deliberately plan to see that the information about their atrocious crimes is spread throughout the country. This is probably done with the object of intimidating all potential dissenters.

The methods practised by the Spanish fascists are in one way allied to those adopted by the Nazis.

When the villages between Seville and Cardone were captured some weeks ago, the enemies were taken to the fields and then let free to run away. Then, while they were running to save their lives they were shot down like pegeons.

At Merida, a cruel method is practised for killing the "Reds" in order to save ammunition. They are attacked with the bayonets and fatally injured.

People's Front Will Win The Day

BARCELONA, (By Air Mail).

"Madrid may be lost to the insurgents, but in the end the determined People's Front will win the day." This is the opinion of Companys, President of the Catalan Republic. "The people of Catalonia", he says, "know the value of freedom. That is why they are united in the defence of the Republic." Companys adds, "that the strength of the army was surprizing but it could not beat the people. The whole insurgent army in Catalonia had been beaten and disarmed within a few hours and that would also be the fate of the insurgents in other parts of the country. A new Spain would arise out of the independent spirit of Catalonia."

Liberalism Doomed In Spanish Strife?

"Spain is paying a high price for past intolerance. Spain looks forward now for a long time to come to but two possibilities; this mad slaughter has erased all others. She faces absolute dominance of the poor by the better off, or dictatorship of the educated, cultured and religious by a peasant labour class that has become, for the time being at least, merely brutal," writes the "New York Times Magazine".

"Take Merida in West Central Spain, for instance. A landowner, a doctor, even an innkeeper, looked upon the entrance of the military rebels as deliverance from impending death. The poor stared death in the face, even the woman who refused bread to the soldiers to feed her children. Hundreds of such met death.

In Malaga, for a good Socialist, Syndicalist, anarchist, or a poor man not too religious affairs went well enough. He had no work, but he had his life. For the owner of a store, the wife of a noble, or, worst of all, a property owner, life was not worth a candle.

Worst of all has been the black hell of fear for every one. These countless volleys of executions have made every one ask—what next? The intelligent and the ignorant realize that, while mass executions may mean victory for either side, they also connote rule by brute force, perhaps the death of this nation's civilization, perhaps grim reprisals later. Here there has been an unimaginable feeling, in the depth of everyone, of colossal uncertainty.

SPANISH BACKGROUND

The question naturally arises: How did affairs in this country reach their present obviously awful state? The answer does not appear to lie in bland statements by partisans that either communism or fascism was to be crushed, although that is an accurate picture of the final result.

Also there are more recent reasons for the debacle than the conditions that prevailed under the Spanish monarchy down to its last moment in April, 1931. The centuries of virtual serfdom, of a small absentee landlord class, of lack of general education, insufficient food and all other such known factors have, of course, tended to produce the present effect.

No other Catholic nation had Spain's Inquisition.

Madrid Within A Week?

MADRID, (By Air Mail.)

All along the Franco lines the word is passing: "Madrid within a week." To Moorish soldiers this has a strangely homely sound. To them Madrid is still Madjrit as it was in the year 936, when it was a Moorish settlement and fortress. Not until 1083 was it captured by Christian Spanish King Alfonso VI.

A puzzle that still required unravelling is: What is the identity of Aviator John Wilson, described as "Hero of the Spanish Loyalists' Air Force", who was shot down and wounded by Rebel airmen last week. Newshawks investigating a story that Wilson is an undergraduate of Oriel College, Oxford, discovered that though there is a J. Wilson at the college he is not a member of the University Air Squadron, and is not thought to be the wounded warbird.

Equally intriguing is a statement by Don Carlos of Bourbon that he regards himself as Spain's only legitimate King and a hint that when the war has been won his Carlists will start a new battle —to hoist their 87-year-old Pretender to the throne.

SUBJECT'S REMEDIES AGAINST THE CROWN

Canadian Barristers Want Broader Scope

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA. (By Mail)

Canadian barristers want the law amended to broaden the scope of the subject's remedies against the Crown.

At the annual session of the Canadian Bar Association, a resolution "advocating the doing away with the petition of right and giving the subject the right to claim against the Crown" was unanimously adopted.

"Practising lawyers everywhere have found how difficult it is to explain to a client that the Crown is privileged and immune from ordinary judicial process", states the report, adding that the subject's rights against the Crown are governed "by the inadequate rule of mediaeval common law".

The resolution will be submitted to the attorneys general of the provinces and the Minister of Justice at Ottawa.—Reuter.

A WONDER CURE FOR ALL FORMS OF INSANITY

During my 30 years' experience thousands have been cured

AWARDED BEST TESTIMONIALS

Successful treatment and Guaranteed Cure our Speciality.

Use our PARAMASAN Tablets for Insanity. Rs. 4 per bottle.

Ayurvedic Treatment also given to all kinds of diseases.

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MENTAL CONSULTING CHAMBERS

Ahmed Chambers, Second Floor, 386, Lamington Road, Opp. Pathe Cinema, BOMBAY.

"Objects" Competition Results

Five Competitors Tie For The First Prize Of Rs. 7,000 Each Getting Rs. 1,400

FIRST PRIZE WINNERS

Prob. Lieut. KRISHNARAO G. PAWAR,
2nd Lancers,
Baroda Army,
BARODA.

DULABHJI MULSHANKER,
C/o Seth Devram Akhai & Co.,
Mangaldas Market,
BOMBAY 2.

MOHANLAL PARMAR,
R. M. E. Works,
RAIPUR.

Correct Solution

Illustrations.	Illustrations.
A	14
B	1
C	4
D	17
E	15
F	3
G	7
H	12
I	9
J	5
K	8
L	18
M	6
N	2
O	10
P	11
Q	16
R	13

BHAVANISHANKER MULSHANKER,
C/o Seth Jagmohandas Lallubhoy,
Fofulwadi, Bhuleshwar,
BOMBAY 2.

M. S. DESHPANDE,
74, Supari Baug Road,
Parel, BOMBAY.

(For Winners of Second and Consolation Prizes See pages 34 & 49).

SILHOUETTE COMPETITION

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

This competition should appeal to all as it is interesting and requires a little brain work to solve it.

The illustrations marked A, B, C, ... are well defined silhouettes of certain objects. From each of these silhouettes a part is cut off and reproduced (not necessarily in the same position) on the opposite page under numbers 1, 2, 3, ... You are to find out the parts belonging to the respective Silhouettes.

In order to simplify the solution not more than two straight cuts are put on any of the Silhouettes to get the cut part.

For example from "Q" which is the Silhouette of two persons a part of the figure with the umbrella is cut out and reproduced in another position in No. 12. The white dotted lines in "Q" are given only to show exactly where the two straight cuts were put to obtain the part shown in No. 12. Thus No. 12 is entered against "Q" in the coupon.

You may in a similar manner fill in the rest of the coupon and submit as many entries as you like with a fee of EIGHT ANNAS for each entry before Friday, 16th October, 1936, subject to and observing the following rules.

Family members and friends may send their entries, if convenient to them, under one cover and may remit entrance fee of ANNAS EIGHT only per coupon in one money order or one postal order.

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under:—

(a) HAND DELIVERY—Local competitors may, if they so wish hand over their entries at our Office with entrance fee of As. 8 in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

(b) REGISTERED POST and MONEY ORDERS—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our Office address:—Competition Manager, "Red House", 140, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office).

(c) ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to the Competition Manager, Box No. 706. (Seven hundred and six) G.P.O. Bombay.

2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Friday, 16th Oct., 1936, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

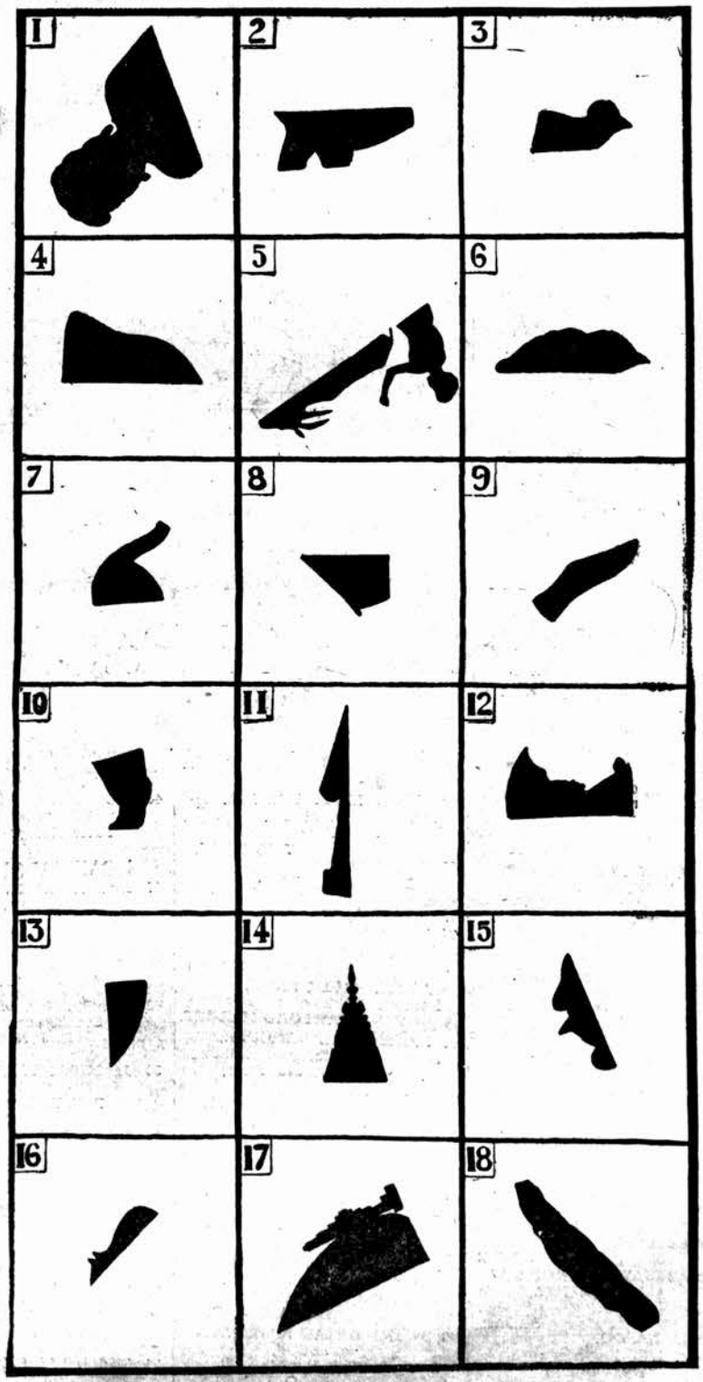
5. Correction or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or de-

1st Prize	Other Prizes	Consolation Prizes
Rs. 5,000	*Rs. 2,000*	*Rs. 500*

Total Rs. 7,500



layed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition; the "Bombay Samachar" Sunday Edition and the "Bombay Sentinel."

ENTRY COUPON.

Illustrations.	Illustrations.
A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	
N	
O	
P	
Q	12
R	

Name.....

Address.....

.....

Please write name and address in Block Letters.

CLOSING DATE

FRIDAY

16th October, 1936

Second Prize Of Rs. 2,500

The Prize of Rs. 2,500 is divided equally among thirty-two each getting Rs. 78-2 as.

1. N. F. KUTAR,
Tardeo Terrace,
Tardeo Road,
BOMBAY.

2. J. D. MHATRE,
Amrut Building,
Kandawadi, Girgaum,
BOMBAY.

AHMEDABAD

3. JETA SHANKER SOMESHWAR DESAI,
Jati Pole,
Sankdi Sheri,
Raipur,
AHMEDABAD.

4. LABHSHANKER AMBASHANKER VYAS,
Khamasa Gate,
AHMEDABAD

AKOLA

5. CHAGANLAL KALYANJI,
Maharashtra Kirana Shop,
AKOLA.

BARODA

6. THAKKAR RANCHODLAL JADHAVJI
Gandhi Sheri, Chani,
BARODA.

BARWAHA

7. R. S. TIWARI,
C|o Post Master,
BARWAHA,
(Holkar State).

BHUSAWAL

8. Miss D. WHITAKAR,
C|o H. A. Whitakar,
Menizes Building,
BHUSAWAL.

9. Miss PUSSY,
C|o S. M. ZAHID,
Bungalow No. F 128.
BHUSAWAL.

BHUJ (CUTCH)

10. SUTRAJOKAR KESHAWJEE UKKHA.
Mochi Bazaar,
BHUJ (Cutch).

BROACH

11. CHOGANLAL SAKARLAR CHOKSI.
Sabhi Khadki,
BROACH.

GUNTUR

12. P. CHELWAM PILLAI.
Agraharm.
GUNTUR.
(Madras Presidency.)

HINGANGHAT

13. FIDA HUSAIN,
C|o Fakhruddin Hasanali,
HINGANGHAT (Wardha).

HUBLI

14. PUNDALEEK B. PAWAR,
C|o Krishnajee P. Jadhav,
House No. 1172.
HUBLI

JUBBULPORE

15. M. A. KHAN.
C|o M. Tyebali & Co.,
Cantt., JUBBULPORE.

SOUTH KANARA

16. ISIDORE D'SOUZA.
Upper Bendore,
P. O. Kankanady,
S. KANARA.

KATHIAWAR

MAHUVA BUNDER

17. SULEMAN NATHU,
Dawood Pardhan Building,
Mahuva Bunder.
KATHIAWAR.

JAMNAGAR

18. SHANTILAL MAGANLAL MANIAR,
Jethabhoy Somjee Shop,
JAMNAGAR.

GONDAL

19. VARAJLAL LADHABHOY,
Dharsi Parikh Sheri,
GONDAL, (Kathiawar).

SHAPUR SORETH

20. PURSHOTTAM KESHAVJEE,
Shapur Soreth,
KATHIAWAR.

KARACHI

21. ZUBEIDA G. HUSAINY,
329, South Napier Road,
KARACHI.

22. P. V. KANTHARIA,
Volkart Bungalow,
Sunny Side,
KARACHI.

LUCKNOW

23. AKBERBHAI BOMBAYWALLA,
Akther Bilkish Building,
Nazirabad,
LUCKNOW.

24. A. JAFFERBHAI,
C|o Mohamedalibhoy Gulamhusein Mistry,
Shansha Mahal,
Golaganj, LUCKNOW.

25. M. ALIBHAI,
C|o Karumali Allarakhia & Co
350, Zamir Mansion,
Gwynne Road,
LUCKNOW.

MANGALORE

26. Y. BABU RAO,
C|o Y. Mangesh Rao,
Julliet House,
MANGALORE, S. K.

MANMAD

27. VIMAL KADAM,
Marybai Nivas,
MANMAD.

NAGPUR

28. BAI CHITIYATURARAL,
Kema Building,
Mehdibaug Shop No. 1,
Sigbuldi, NAGPUR.

RAIPUR

29. NARAYANJI,
C|o. R. M. E. Work,
RAIPUR.

SANJAN

30. PAUL SHIVLAL WADIA,
Gujarati School Master,
KHATALWADA,
Via Sanjan.

31. K. CHIDAMBARA IYER,
S. M. 101, East Street,
SHENCOTTAH (S. I. Rly).

GODHRA

32 MAHAMED HUSEIN and KURBANHUSEIN
Rangoonwalla & Co.
Amli Falia,
GODHRA.

The Consolation Prize Of Rs. 500

The Consolation Prize of Rs. 500 is divided among 166 each getting Rs. 3

BOMBAY

1 E. A. ISMAIL,
Adamji Baiji Building,
Ripon Road,
JACOB CIRCLE.

2 JAL F. DORDI,
Opp. New Fire Temple,
DHOBI TALAO.

3 SONI THAKOREDAS GULABDAS,
Dhunji Muiji House,
DHUNJI STREET.

4 ALI HUSSEIN FIDAALI,
C/o. Fidaali & Co.,
Falkland 3rd Cross Lane,
KHETWADI.

5 N. CRAWFORD,
Spencer & Co.,
ARGYLE ROAD.

6 H. K. ASER,
Urdu School,
VERLI.

7 TAHERALI MAHOMEDALI,
C/o. A. M. Raja,
CARNAC BUNDER.

8 G. M. KHARAWALLA,
Cloth Merchant,
Near Nawab Masjid,
BHINDI BAZAAR,

9 P. D. JOHN,
30 Forjett Street,
TARDEO.

10 SHIVLAL MOHANLAL SHAH,
Gujarati School,
CHINCH BUNDER ROAD.

11 REHMATALI ASGARALI,
124 ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

12 CHANDUBHOY MEHTA,
C/o. Babulal Chaganlal,
TAMBAKANTA.

13 Miss H. J. LIMBOOWALLA,
630 Parsi Colony,
DADAR.

14 P. R. IYER,
C/o. Model Mills (Nagpur) Ltd.,
Lloyds Building,
BALLARD ESTATE.

15 JERAM KESHAV,
Bazars Cloth Shop
Vir Mahal,
LAL BAUG.

16 BAI NANBAI CHAGANLAL,
Miranda Mansion,
Room No. 49,
LAL BAUG.

17 P. W. PATHARE,
299 A, Cadell Road
DADAR.

18 NUSSERWANJI BOMANJI JASSAWALLA,
Marble Hall,
WARDEN ROAD.

19 SONI DANABHOY AND POPUTLAL MINAWALLA.
2ND AGIARY LANE.

20 MANCHARAM ICHARAM JARIWALLA,
122 NEW CHARNI ROAD.

21 PUNDARIK K. BUCH,
C|13 Parvati Mansions,
GRANT ROAD.

22 SAMUEL DAVID,
12 Bomanji Building
Opp. J. J. HOSPITAL

23 R. B. CHAVAN,
Hirji Bhojraj Chawl
Haines Road,
JACOB CIRCLE

24 DORABSHAW DHUNJISHAW MEHTA,
781 Parsi Colony.
DADAR

25. RAMA NAROO,
Edward Mill Engineer's Bungalow,
BOMBAY 3

26 A. R. RAO.
Dr. S. I. Building,
MATUNGA (G.I.P.)

27 A. SAM,
30 Forjett Street,
TARDEO

28 V. V. PITALE,
35 SONAPUR LANE.

29 A. B. KUTAR,
Tardeo Terrace,
TARDEO ROAD.

30 V. QUERPIS,
C/o. Mandvi P. O Quarters,
MAHOMEDALI ROAD.

31 MEHBUBHASAN MIRAJKAR.
Doctor Street,
NULL BAZAAR.

32 MULJI JASSA CHAWDA,
C/o. Hava Kani Co.,
Kaji Pura,
TWO TANK.

33 R. D. RAJPUT,
15 B Simplex Building,
Near Krishna Cinema,
POVWALLA STREET.

34 ABDUL MAJID KHAN,
Mistry Machine Shop,
PAREL (G. I. P.)

35 ABDUL KARIM BROS.,
Sitaram Building,
CRAWFORD MARKET.

36 NARHARILAL DAMODAR,
Laxmidas Premchand Building,
Room No. 38, 3rd Floor,
North Brook Street,
GOLPITHA.

37 MRS. GANGABEHEN,
Dwarkadas Mansion New Chawl,
Room No. 37, 2nd Floor,
SANDHURST ROAD.

38 HASANALI ABDULLABHOY,
C/o. B. A. Hussein,
120 LUHAR CHAWL.

39 P. V. THAKKAR,
New Swastik Cloth Shop,
Opp. Anant Rushi Wadi,
95 Cathedral Street,
BHULESHWAR,

40 SWAMI DAYAL K. SRIVASTEEON,
A. T. F. Wadi Bunder,
G. I. P. RLY.

41 S. F. KUTAR,
Tardeo Terrace
TARDEO ROAD.

42 C. R. MICHAEL
Grace Mansions,
MAZAGAON.

43 ALIHUSSEIN ISUFALI,
C/o. Samsudin Akbarali,
124 Mina Chawl,
ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

44 BHAGWANLAL BHAICHAND SHAH,
Khimji Kheraj Building,
LAL WADI.

45 Mrs. SARASWATI S. MAHATME,
63 C Portuguese Church Street,
DADAR.

46 VIOLET MENEZES.
Vincent Terrace
Pasta Road,
DADAR.

BOMBAY SUBURBS

47 HARISHANKER N.
BHULESHKAR,
Rashikashram,
MALAD.

48 NANALAL UTAMRAM MEHTA,
Vaid Villa,
SANTA CRUZ.

49 Miss MOTI P. DALAL,
Sea Breeze,
B. J. Road,
BANDRA.

50 JANKIBAI VAKARAM NEGURI,
P. V. Patil Wadi,
SANTA CRUZ.

51 J. M. DAVE,
Beside Haveli,
Opp. Gaushala,
GHATKOPAR.

52 BAI RAMANBEHEN CHANDRAKANT BHATT,
Nani Bungalow,
Rajihasnabad Lane,
SANTA CRUZ.

53 Mrs. PRAMILABAI PAWAR,
C/o Mr. K. P. Ghatge,
BORIVLI.

AHMEDABAD

54 MOHANLAL CHOTALAL BHAVSAR,
Madan Gopal Haveli,
Pipla Pole,
AHMEDABAD.

55 AMRUTLAL KANTIDAS SETHNA,
630, Dana Pole,
AHMEDABAD.

56 JAHURMAHOMED FATEHMAHOMED,
Nagori Wada,
Nabi Master Dehlo,
AHMEDABAD.

57 PERIN MISTRI,
13, Parsee Colony,
Kankaria Road,
AHMEDABAD.

(Continued on page 49)

A BOMBAY DIARY

By--.The Observer

Bombay is having the final showers of the season since Tuesday. This has been hailed with great relief by all of us, as the rain has considerably cooled the atmosphere. October thus, fortunately, began without its excruciating heat, and we can view the weather prospects ahead of us with some equanimity. Rainfall has, indeed, been general throughout the Presidency during this week, and thus the public anxiety regarding the impending famine in some parts of it is, to a small extent alleged.

Hockey Heroes

None of the numerous distinguished passengers who arrived on Tuesday by the special liner s.s. "Strathmore" were received with more acclaim than the members of the victorious—and invincible —Olympic Hockey Team. The team were hardly two days in this city, but the feting and feasting to which they were subjected during this brief period could have been well spread over a whole week. The first function which they attended was, appropriately enough, the reception given to them by the German Club of Bombay. Then there was the Bombay Corporation's official civic welcome, and the lunch given by the Bombay Presidency Olympic Association at Mongini's. The sporting public of Bombay had mustered strong on the occasion, and never has one seen Mongini's more overcrowded than it was on Wednesday noon. On top of all this came the exhibition match between the home-coming heroes and the Bombay Customs. The Customs are our crack team, and they did give a good run to the world champions for their laurels. The result, two goals to one, speaks for itself.

Cricketers Return

In sharp contrast with the Hockey Heroes' triumphant homecoming was the crestfallen return of the Indian Cricket Team from England by the mail boat on awaited them instead the dismal Thursday. No banquets and cheers, porspect of a *post mortem*! "Vizzy" in his characteristic manner came two days ahead by the s.s. "Strathmore," and after keeping his mouth shut for some time, has issued an amazing statement which has only recoiled upon himself like a boomerang. With the arrival of the team, the proposed inquiry can be said to have begun in an informal manner. Amarnath, too, has specially come down to Bombay to appear before Sir John Beaumont, the Chairman of the Committee. The sporting public throughout India is, needless to add, intensely interested in the whole affair and further developments are keenly awaited.

Governor's Speech

H. E. Lord Brabourne, Governor of Bombay, who resumed charge of his office on Tuesday after his return from the four month holiday in England, proceeded straight to Poona from the Mole station. That heavy work connected with the forthcoming reforms awaits His Excellency was stressed by the fact that he delivered his prorogation address to the Legislative Council the very next day of his arrival. The address can be said to have been the highlight of this week's proceedings of the Council. If Lord Brabourne's address can be said to have contained a retrospect and prospect of the constitutional progress of the country, it was also an apologia and appeal for the reforms. The Governor expatiated upon the many "virtues" of the new constitution, conveniently forgetting the bitter feelings it has roused among all sections of the Indian public.

The Legislative Council granted various demands during this week, among them being ten lakhs for agricultural relief; two lakhs for Back Bay Reclamation works; Rs. 1,66,000 for Poona roads and various token grants for the Medical and Public Health Department. Special mention must be made of the provision of Rs. 5,000 for supplying wireless sets for the Bombay police, which must altogether be an innovation in police administraton in India.

Gandhi Jayanti

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has made befitting arrangements for the celebration of the Gandhi Jayanti week, which began on Friday. While particular attention will be paid to the advancement of Khadi, the B. P. C. C. has organised a miniature museum of the Village Industries products in the Congress House. A programme of public lectures, Prabhat Pheries, etc., has also been arranged, and Bombay will thus not lag behind any other place in the observation of what Mr. Nariman has rightly called a National Day.

Famine Relief Day

Vigorous efforts are being made for the collection of the sum of rupees five lakhs which the Mayor's Relief Committee has computed to be necessary for the proper distribution of relief to the famine-stricken peasants in the various districts of the Presidency. It has been decided to hold a Famine Relief Day on the 10th inst., and the Mayor's Committee has issued a fervent appeal to the citizens of Bombay for contributing to the Fund, which it is hoped, will receive generous response.

SALE OR MORTGAGE OF MINOR'S PROPERTY

Interesting Ruling By Chief Justice

A point of considerable importance to property owners in Bombay, who are heads of Hindu joint families was discussed by Sir John Beaumont, Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Rangnekar, on Friday, at the High Court, sitting on the Appellate Side.

Mahadeo Krishna Rupji made a petition before Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia, stating "inter alia" that he was the manager of a Joint Hindu family, and had two minor sons. He wished to mortgage property in which the minors had interest, for a sum of Rs. 40,000 owing to a legal necessity, but the mortgagee desired that an order should be obtained from the Court appointing the petitioner as guardian of the property of the minors. Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia, following a decision of Mr. Justice Kania given in 1932, refused to make such an order and the petitioner appealed.

The Chief Justice in his order held that it was clearly established in a decision of the Full Bench of the Bombay High Court that, apart from the Guardians and Wards Act, the High Court had, under its general jurisdiction, power to appoint a guardian of the property of a minor if he was a member of the joint Hindu family. In that case sanction was also given for the sale of property in which a minor was interested. That decision was followed by the Bombay and Calcutta High Courts.

The Chief Justice was unable to agree with the decision of Mr. Justice Kania. The attitude of a purchaser or mortgagee was that unless he got a good title, he would not enter into a transaction. A heavy responsibility was cast on the mortgagee or purchaser of the property of a minor who was a member of a joint Hindu family. It was difficult in many cases for the mortgagee or purchaser to satisfy himself that there was legal necessity and, having satisfied himself as to the legal necessity, he had also to preserve evidence for many years in case the transaction was attacked by the minor at a later time. The court had jurisdiction in proper cases to sanction the transaction if it was found that the transaction would benefit the minor and the Court ought not to hesitate to make such an order.

As regards legal necessity in this particular instance, the petition was referred back to the original Court to be considered on its merits.

Mr. Justice Rangnekar concurring with the Chief Justice observed that it was not a burden on the Court to make an order sanctioning such a transaction, on the ground of benefit to the minor. That was a wholesome practice hitherto adopted and should be continued.

ADMISSION INTO ARMY CAREER

M.L.A.'s To Submit Scheme To Remove Deficiencies

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 30

The informal conference of the Members of the Central Legislature that was convened at the end of the Delhi Session by the Commander-in-Chief, for improving the quality of the Candidates for admission into the Army Career, held a sitting last Saturday, when the question of the cost of military training etc. was gone into. It is understood that on the basis of this information, those participating in the conference have prepared and will be submitting a memorandum to the Commander-n-Chief, setting forth their view-points as to how to meet the deficiencies in quality and quantity now experienced. Another meeting is, therefore, being held on Saturday the 3rd instant when the Commander-in-Chief will be present.

WHOLESALE:—
36, Champagali, Near Mulji Jetha Market, BOMBAY.

EXCURSION TOUR FOR STUDENTS

Indian Railways have in recent times come in for considerable criticism in the press and on the platform, where they have been accused of a lack of forward policy and initiative, of waiting for traffic to come to their door, and of inability to move with the times.

One of the directions in which the G. I. P. Railway has attempted to popularise their "Transport" is the organisation of Conducted Tours. A start has been made with students for whose benefit a Conducted Tour to places of historical and artistic interest situated on their system has been organised. It is proposed to run special trains for students of the Bombay University during October vacation. A very interesting itinerary has been drawn up embracing places which are by-words in history and art—ancient and modern Ajanta, Sanchi, Gwalior, Agra and Delhi are amongst the places to be visited during the tour.

For an all-in cost of Rs. 75/-, the Railway will conduct each student over these places which are full of the relics of India's past. A second class berth for each student, vegetarian and non-vegetarian food served in the Railway's own luxurious dining cars and sight seeing at these places of interest are some of the attractive features of this interesting tour, which covers a distance of about 2,000 miles. A 10-days "outing" has been carefully planned for this cost—a bargain for the price.

Opportunities of this type are rare and so should be welcomed by the student population. The initiative of the railways should make such tours more frequent and the experience gained now should suggest to them many improvements which are likely to make them popular.

ST. XAVIER'S SPECIAL.

The St. Xavier's College have with remarkable alacrity responded to the offer of the railway and have booked a special for their students. "The St. Xavier's Special" will leave Bombay on the 9th of October 1936 with as large a number of students as the railway can possibly carry in one train, to fulfil the delightful programme of education and excursion which has been drawn up. The Xavierites are bound to have a happy and instructional holiday on the G. I. P. Railway. It is understood that many students of this college have been disappointed owing to want of room.

For the benefit of students of other colleges, the G. I. P. Railway proposes to run another special train to be designated "The Bombay University Students' Special", which is booked to leave Bombay on the 17th of October, 1936. To extend this unique opportunity to the student community of Poona, the railway has arranged to run special carriages from Poona to Bombay in time to be attached to this Special, if the number of students is sufficient. It is understood that there has been a satisfactory response for the second train and it is expected that bookings may have to be restricted again as in the case of the "St. Xavier's Special."

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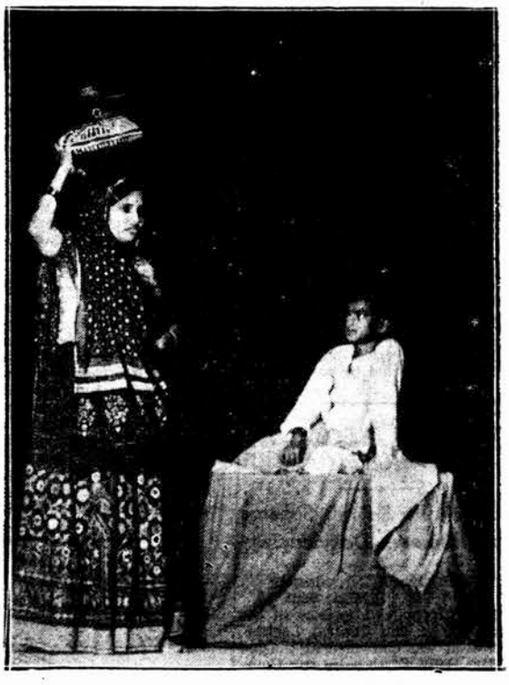
"Earthworm Tractors" at the Opera from this Saturday.



From Tagore's "Post Office," staged by the Fellowship School.

WORLD DAY FOR ANIMALS

Mr. I. R. Mankar, Bombay Humanitarian League writes:—

October 4th being the anniversary of the Great Friend of animals, St. Francis of Assissi, will be celebrated as Worlds' Day for animals in all the countries of the World. In Bombay also a public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Theosophical Federation and the Bombay Humanitarian League on 4th October, 1936 to celebrate the same to spread kind thoughts for them.

But in view of the horrible cruelties and injustice done to the poor dumb creatures, more vigorous propaganda and continuous action is necessary to reduce cruelties and increase due regard for animal life among human beings.

In this age of civilisation there are people who are generous in thought and action towards human sufferings but who regard work for animals as a fad. Such people are looking at the world only with half the mental vision and the other half being totally unemployed if they challenge not merely privilege but the absolute and inalienable right of animals to live and be protected from pain and cruelties.

Because in the creation of God if rights exist, they exist equally for men as well as other animals created by God. Any truly civilised man or woman is reasonably expected to understand and to acknowledge without reservation that the work of helping the animal kingdom to enjoy blessings of civilisation, is as worthy and as essential as any other vocation or calling that exists in the modern world.

St. Francis of Assissi duly realised this centuries ago and devoted his life in the protection of the rights of animals. It is therefore that he is honoured even now.

Let us realise that our subhuman brethren are entitled to claim for them through the Advocates of the Dumb, same immunity from oppression as human beings seek to enjoy and we should feel that there is nothing of the inferiority complex in us when we make the demand for their protection. The same rights and perhaps a little more exist in case of animals because human beings can do a little to help themselves, whereas the animals are dependent on us and on Him who created them.

Let the World be more considerate in their treatment of lower animals and "Blessed shall be the merciful as they shall obtain mercy".

Literature on humanitarian topics can be had free by sending one and quarter anna worth of postal stamps to the Honorary Secretaries, Bombay Humanitarian League, 149, Shroff Bazar, Bombay.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, President of the Indian Civil Liberties Union—as Radha, Cartoonist sees him.

Dr. BESANT AND GANDHI JAYANTI

At The Fellowship School

The children of the Fellowship School celebrated the birth-day anniversaries of Dr. Besant and Mahatma Gandhi on the 1st and 2nd inst. respectively. Mrs. Hansaben Mehta graced the second occasion by her presence. While introducing the guest and the speaker, Principal Shukla dwelt on the influence that such great figures exercise on the mind of the younger generation. Mrs. Mehta then gave a very thought provoking discourse on the principles of Mahatma Gandhi's life and work. Poet Lalitji recited the song of "Vaishnava Jan" by Narsinh Mehta, Mahatma Gandhi's favourite saint and poet.

WARNING TO USERS OF PRIVATE TAXIS

May Be Prosecuted And Punished As Abettors

The Bombay Taxi Drivers' Union desires to issue the following warning to the public of Bombay in their own interest:—

In Bombay, particularly at the following places, viz., Bhuleshwar, Pydhonie ,Kalbadevi, Play House, Mahalaxmi and at Cinemas, a large number of Private Cars are detected to be illegally plying for hire by entering into contract with unwary passengers. Such action is against law.

The Bombay Taxis are to be found plying for hire at reduced rates, practically at every corner in the City. These men pay heavily by way of Government taxation, Municipal taxes, Petrol, etc. and yet they are deprived of their legal right of plying for hire in Bombay. The Union has fought hard against the inactivity of the Police in the matter. The Union has brought to light several cases and Private Cars plying for hire in Bombay have been punished in the Court of Law. But now the Magistrate has also thought fit and right under the Law to punish the passengers also as abettors.

Therefore, the unwary passengers of Bombay are warned against using Private Cars plying for hire to avoid being fined by the Court.

With a view to instruct the members of the Gaoli community, in milk production a vernacular class of instruction in Dairying covering a period of about six months will commence at the Nagpur College Farm from Oct. 15.

Alleged Conducting Of Gaming House

The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, resumed the further hearing on Saturday afternoon of the case in which Jadhavji Premji Gandhi and Dhirajlal Pannachand Shah, partners in the firm of Jadhavji Premji and Co., are being charged with having conducted a common gaming house for accepting bets on the races, American closing futures and in respect of wagering transactions.

Sub-Inspector V. T. Gadre, the investigating officer, in his examination-in-chief, gave details of the various entries in the books, and explained the contents of the correspondence seized in the course of the raid carried out on June 1, simultaneously on the three *pedhis* of the accused's firm. He stated that during the examination of the books he had found transactions which were definitely of the nature of bets received by the accused from various places on races, *ank* and Indore cut transactions.

Mr. R. J. Kolah, Special Police Prosecutor, instructed by Mr. C. B. Velker and Sub-Inspector Gadre appeared for the prosecution. Mr. A. R. Gadkari and Mr. S. Ambedker defended the first accused; Mr. C. N. Kanuga with Mr. Chhotalal P. Desai defended the second accused.

WHAT ENTRIES REVEALED

Sub-Inspector Gadre, in the course of evidence, on Saturday, stated that he discovered certain entries in the daily account book in the names of Shri Vaypar and Vaypar. These items regularly posted in the main books were produced in the Court. The Mahajan *walan* was made up on every Monday while that of gold and silver every month. There was no *walan* made up from day to day, in respect of commodities. Witness here gave details of his investigations.

He referred to the dates on which race meetings were held in Bombay, Karachi and other centres and stated he had made a list of the particular dates. There were *walans* appearing in the books in respect of the race-bettings. Witness tendered his compilation, and Counsel took a few of the entries, and told the Court that these identical items found their place in the account books of the Poona branch of the accused's firm. Most of the items were from Poona, and they were in respect of bets accepted on races. These accounts were maintained under the heading "R" which was a code word used to denote 'Races' betting account. In these accounts names of well-known punters appeared which indicated that these punters had laid their bets with the accused through their branches and agents.

Witness said that he examined all the books seized and had taken the assistance of a Gujerati-knowing gentleman, Mr. Ganpat Lal, who is being called as a witness. Many of the persons who transacted business in the nature of bets in races or cotton figures had no ledger accounts with this firm.

Proceeding the officer produced the account book in which records in respect of the transactions done with the accused's firm by the branch offices in Poona, Sholapur, Ahmednagar and Baroda offices were found.

The officer had not concluded his evidence when further hearing of the case was adjourned.

INGLORIOUS RECORD OF DEFEATS AND DEFEATISM

(Continued from Page 21.)

whom curiously enough he is now complaining!

BUNGLING FROM BEGINNING TO END.

Everyone knows that the game of Cricket is one of glorious uncertainties. If it had been that and nothing more, with regard to the Indian tour in England, there could be nothing to complain about. But the present Enquiry had been demanded by the cricket-loving public of India to know how it was that the glorious uncertainties degenerated not in one or two cases but in almost all cases for months together—in the case of our men into an inglorious record of defeatism, dissensions and unceremonious sending-back of a person who by his remarkable play had made cricket's uncertainties glorious.

If the Enquiry Commission throws light upon this and prevent repetitions of personal caucuses in the way of Indian Cricket in future, it will have fully justified its own labours and the anticipations of the public of India.

STARTLING FACTS OF TEST TOUR REVEALED

BOMBAY: Saturday.

Mahomed Nissar and Amarsingh, the Test Cricketers, arrived in Bombay this morning.

Amarnath, Nissar, Amarsingh, Hindleker, Meherhomji and Mushtaque Ali were examined by Sir John Beaumont, at his residence this morning in connection with the Cricket Tour in England and happenings which contributed greatly towards the failure of the tour.

It would appear that certain facts, which were revealed by these members of the Team, were very startling.

Sir John Beaumont, as the Chairman of the Commission, has now finished the preliminary enquiry, and the detailed enquiry will commence when the other two members of the Commission arrive in Bombay by the middle of next week.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSTELS

Dr. Vad Raises Question Of Improvement In Bombay Council

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Oct. 3.

The Bombay Legislative Council met at 10 a.m. to-day with Hon. Mr. Hooseinali Rahimtoola in the chair.

At question time Dr. B. G. Vad asked if the Government's attention had been drawn to the observation of His Excellency in his Bombay University Convocation address delivered on 18th August last in regard to special advantages of properly conducted hostels affiliated to the University Colleges and further asked if Government were aware that most of the hostels attached to Government institutions did not come up to the standard contemplated in that address.

G. M. C. HOSTELS

Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi replied to the first part of the question and in regard to the latter part of it, said the reply was affirmative as far as the clause related to the hostel of the Grant Medical College, Bombay. The Minister further admitted that most of the rooms in the Grant Medical College Hostel were not provided with windows but have only doors and were consequently unsatisfactory from the hygenic point of view. Proceeding Sir Ali Mahomed stated that ventilators been provided in the walls separating the adjoining rooms and doors had been provided with Venetian shutters and that Government would consider what further improvements were necessary.

SPEED LIMIT

Replying to question of Rao Bahadur Vandekar, Home Member Sir Robert Bell stated that the Traffic Committee for Bombay City recommended abolition of speed limit in 1932. Appropriate authority from time to time prescribes speed limits for different classes of motor vehicles on different sections of the road.

BOMBAY FLYING CLUB PUPILS RETURN

Uneventful Journey From London

Bringing a new B.A. Swallow, the first to be flown to India from England, two pupils of the Bombay Flying Club, accompanied by P. Stone, Ground Engineer and Mr. J. B. Simpson, Pilot-Instructor, arrived at the Juhu Aerodrome on Saturday evening, thus concluding the instructional flight of the year.

S. H. Engineer flew to England and back to India, carrying Ground Engineer, M. Stone as a passenger, in a Gipsy Major, belonging to the Club.

B. B. Nicholson, the other pupil went to England by boat, and flew to India in the Swallow, purchased by the Club and carried Mr. Simpson as his passenger.

The flight was quite uneventful. Mr. P. Stone said that they had a lovely time throughout and the weather conditions were favourable throughout.

Precisely at 5 p.m. Saturday, the two machines made a perfect landing, and the pilots and the passengers were cheered by the members of the Flying Club, who gathered to receive them. The season for the Flying Club starts in Bombay from Saturday, and several members of the Club and relatives and friends of the two pupils were present at the Aerodrome.

FLYING CLUB'S WELCOME.

On behalf of the Flying Club, Mr. H. F. Stackard, Chairman, extended them welcome.

At present the Flying Club has five machines, two Gypsy Majors, and two B.A. Swallows and a Fox Moth for passenger transport.

This is the third flight undertaken by the Club pupils; the first flight was eventful, the four students having landed in the Arabian desert. It was then a complete success under the guidance of the late Mr. A. K. H. Binley.

The second flight was undertaken last year, when four members of the Club flew to England and back.

Last June the pupils started on the third flight and returned on Saturday, bringing with them a new pilot-instructor and a new machine.

BOMBAY FLYERS TAKE OFF

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Oct. 3.

The westbound Imperial Airmail left for Croydon at 9-35 this morning.

The Bombay flyers took off from Drigh Road 8 a.m. to-day for Bombay.

HOUSE FULL! :: GLORIOUSLY HAILED

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Starring:

Jamuna

Directed by:
SJT. P. BARUA
Who gave you "DEVDAS"

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P. SANYAL, AZURIE, NAWAB, K. C. DEY, NEMO, HARIMATI JAGDEESH,

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MINERVA
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Time: 5-15, 8 and 10-45
Sat., Sun., & Holidays at 2-45

More Powers For Local Boards

Bombay Council Amends Weights & Measures Act

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA: Oct. 3.

In the Bombay Legislative Council to-day after question-hour the Local Self-Government Minister Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, then moved the first reading of the Bill to amend the Weights and Measures Act.

MORE POWERS FOR LOCAL BOARDS.

The Bill seeks to empower Local Bodies, not so authorised so far, to charge fees for verification, re-verification and adjustment of weights or measures or weighing or measuring instruments; as also to validate recoveries of fees so far made by them.

The Bill further empowers Government to prescribe the amount of error, which may be tolerated in selling articles by weight or measure generally or as regards any trade or class of trades.

Sir A.M.K. Dehlavi remarked that the present Bill was the last one presented to the House in a diarchical regime and hoped it would receive the deserved welcome from the House.

The President said that the last Bill would come before the House on Monday and it would be a private Bill.

Mr. A. N. Surve opposing the Bill said that Government were creating bad precedent by legalising the wrongs of Local Bodies instead of punishing them for that.

DON'T DO IT AGAIN.

Mr. Gangoli said that the Council had once legalised illegal recoveries of Government in respect of Motor Vehicles Tax, but the House granted that sanction because then the finances of the Presidency were taken into consideration. Government should not have come forth with a similar case again.

Mr Mahomed Mitha opposed the Bill.

Mr. Sorley, Secretary, General Department, clarified the issues involved and replied to the objections raised in the debate.

Mr. Vyankatrao Surve complained about want of uniformity of weights and measures in certain parts of the Presidency.

Sir Raffiuddin Ahmed supported the principle of the Bill.

The Bill then passed the first reading.

Sir Ali Mahomed then moved the second reading of the Bill.

WHY THESE WIDE POWERS.

Mr. A. N. Surve moved an amendment seeking to take away from the Government the wide powers provided for in the rule-making provisions.

The amendment was defeated and the House passed the second and the third readings of the Bill.

P. A. COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Consideration of Government Bills for this session having thus concluded, the Finance Member Khan Bahadur Cooper moved that the report of the Public Accounts Committee on Appropriation Accounts of 1934-35 be taken into consideration.

To this Rao Saheb Kulkarni moved an amendment to the effect that along with the Public Accounts Committee's Report the original Appropriation Accounts and Accountant-General's report thereon should directly be for consideration before the House. The Leader of the House, Sir Robert Bell said that it was implied.

But the Rao Saheb insisted on there being special mention to that effect in the motion before the House.

Government being adamant, the matter was pressed to division and Rao Saheb's amendment was defeated by 26 votes to 21.

Rao Saheb Kulkarni then moved an amendment to the effect of disapprobating Public Account Committee's Report on the appreciation Accounts as also the Accountant-General's report thereon.

CHITALE'S POINT OF ORDER.

Rao Bahadur Chitale rose to a point of order contending if in view of the previous division in the House, members were entitled to express the opinion on the papers that were not before the House.

Rao Saheb Kulkarni relied upon the assurance given by the Leader of the House previous to voting to the effect that the House could discuss those reports.

R. B. Chitale maintained that the House had negatived same by the previous decision.

The President ruled the point out of order and allowed Rao Saheb Kulkarni to proceed when the clock struck 1 p.m. and the House adjourned to Monday.

Election To Hyderabad Legislature

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Oct. 3.

The following is the result of election held this morning from the Lawyers' Constituency for the Hyderabad Legislative Council.

Mr. Abdulla Pasha, 381, Mr. Venkat Ranga Reddy, 367; Mr. Dhirajlal 16, Mr. Zaidi, 6; Mr. Ershad Hussain 1; and Mr. Yusuf Hussain 1.

Mr. P. Baloo, Chief Organiser of the Independent Nationalist Harijan Party, Bombay.

MADRAS WELCOMES HOCKEY OLYMPIANS

(From Our Correspondent)

MADRAS, Oct. 3.

The Olympic Hockey Team arrived at Madras this morning by the Bangalore mail. Warm reception was accorded to the world champions by the Madras Hockey Association officials. Dyanchand was recipient of special congratulations for a successful captaincy leading to India's retention of championship for the third time. The players looked quite fit. P. Gupta Assistant Manager is in charge of the team.

JAIN MULTI-MILLIONAIRE DEAD

JUBBULPORE, Oct. 3.

A gloom has been cast over the city due to the death of Sanghai Ratanchand Jain, Multi-millionaire, proprietor of the firm of Bholanath Ratanchand, Bankers and Landlords, Central Provinces, yesterday night, after a brief illness. The funeral was largely attended. Local Jains have suspended business and postponed the celebrations of the Marhiya Fair and the Viman festival, to-day as a mark of respect.

The deceased was the billiard champion of the C. P. and Berar and was only 26 years old.—United Press.

JODHPUR WORKERS INTERNED

Alleged Seditious Activities

JODHPUR, Oct. 1.

In connection with the recent arrest of three political workers of Marwar, the Jodhpur Government announces in the State Gazette that His Highness' Government have sufficient grounds for their knowledge that the above three persons, namely Abhoymal Jain, Manmal Mehta and C. R. Chopazniwalla, have for a long time past been engaged in seditious and mischievous activities calculated to bring the Government of Jodhpur into hatred and contempt.

His Highness therefore acting on the advice of his council has ordered under clause 3 of Marwar Ordinance of 1932 that these persons be interned for one year in the forts, noted against their names below: C. R. Chopazniwalla (Bali Fort) Abhoymal Jain (Parbatsar Fort) and Manmal Mehta (Daulatpura Fort).—United Press.

French Labour Minister To Visit Colonies

PONDICHERRY, Sept. 30

The Home Government of France have appointed Mr. Justin Gaudart Ex-Minister of Labour, as a representative of the Republican Government to tour in all the colonies, 'protectorates' and mandated territories of France overseas for the purpose of studying the problems relating to Labour, Hygienic and other social matters. Mr. Gaudart was the first delegate from France to the International Labour Conference at Geneva.

In his present appointment which is likely to last for about six months, he will be given the privileges and facilities of a first class General Inspector of Colonies.

He is likely to visit French India by the end of this year.—A. P.

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TO-DAY! THIS WEEK!

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"Pride of India"

with

D. BILLIMORIA, GULAM MAHOMED, ASUJI, JAMNA, and BABY MAYURI

The Picture that graphically depicts the glorious heritage of Indian Womanhood—Chastity

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Daily shows 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p. m.

Greek Glen Wins Ebor Handicap

Willingdon Cup Proves Gift For Cartoon

(By Our Racing Correspondent).

The weather was unbearably warm at Poona yesterday when the penultimate meeting of the season was held before a moderate gathering. Four favourites however obliged in a card of nine events, and backers enjoyed the experience of collecting modest dividends on Lookman, Wardat Saamarra, Cartoon and Greek Glen. Quite a lot of money was lost over the failure of Shell Out in the Curzon Plate. As Mrs. Northmore's gelding put up a stout fight before going under to Staff Officer nobody grumbled.

People would like to see more favourites show such grit when heavily supported.

The Ebor Handicap resulted in a thrilling duel between Greek Glen and Raghubeer, two old rivals. Once again Mr. Diamond's gelding succeeded in beating Raghubeer by a narrow margin, for which Munro's strong riding was mainly responsible.

It has repeatedly been pointed out in these columns that the Willingdon Cup as at present framed is a big farce. At level weights any Indian-bred has as much hope of beating Cartoon as I have of defeating Jesse Owens in a sprint. Knight at Arms, Honey Boy and Rosewater were footsore and weary chasing Cartoon before half the journey had been covered. Munro looked round several times to see where the opposition was and a one-sided contest ended in an anti-climax. Instead of calling it the Willingdon Cup why not change the name to the Cartoon Cup, a race exclusively framed for Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's notable horse.

IRREGULAR RUNNING OF KANZ AL MULUK.

Few were hopeful of Kanz al Muluk's success in the plate of that name after his shocking display last week. With Brace in the saddle, Syed Fatah's grey was second favourite in the Alandi Plate. The bookmakers offered 4 to 1 against and 503 tickets were invested for win and 650 for place. Kanz al Muluk finished down the field, Poppy Day whom he trounced yesterday placing third on that occasion. The handicapper put Mr. Chotani's horse up 3 lbs. for that performance and Kanz al Muluk was dropped one lb. for letting down his supporters. Neglected by the public this time, he endeavoured to prove how differently a horse can run when not weighed with the responsibilities of being a favourite. In Bombay last season he won twice at long odds and disappointed when strongly fancied. Kanz al Muluk is certainly not a rogue and an explanation of his irregular running is eagerly awaited.

The Daily Double paid Rs. 116. There was no winner for the Daily Treble and the sum of Rs. 2,400 has been carried over to next week.

THE HOLKAR PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,250; second Rs 400; third Rs. 250.

Mr Abdul Mohsin Ahmed's LOOKMAN, 8-10, Kassim Hassan ... 1

Mr M. B. Wacha's YOUNG KAYID, 8-9, Karim Shareef 2

Mr. S. M. S. A Hoosein's UP-TO-DATE, 8-10, Jadav ... 3

Mr Hamir Jamoor's MUJBIL HAMID, 7-10 (crd. 8-3) Jey Sultan ... 4

Won by 2-1/2 lengths, short head, and short head.

Time 1 minute, 39-4/5 seconds.

First tote paid Rs. 39 for win, and Rs. 19, Rs. 32 and Rs. 46 for places.

Not Run: Howel (8-8) and Taj al Nusser (8-2).

Favourite: Lookman (8-10).

Winner trained by: Syed Saleh.

THE HOLKAR PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,250; second Rs. 400; third Rs. 250.

Mr. R. B. Murdoch's WARDAT SAAMARRA, 8-6, Eavns ... 1

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's GANI, 8-9, Britt. ... 2

Mr. Gem's MIJLAT 8-9, Brace 3

Mr. H. Tohalla's YAROOB, 9-0 Burn ... 4

Won by 1-1/4 length, short head and short head.

Time 1 minute, 38-1/5 seconds.

First tote paid Rs. 46 for win; and Rs. 19, Rs. 24 and Rs. 45 for places.

Not run: Sharaa Ghazi (8-10), Zaim Shammar (7-10) and Salim Al Araq (7-10).

Favourite: Wardat Saamarra (8-6).

Winner trained by: Mahomad Jamoor.

THE CALEDONIAN SELLING HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,700; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Winner to be sold for Rs. 700.

Mrs. J. E. Malone's KILFINANE, 9-4, Burn ... 1

Mrs. M. Clarke's GOLDEN PRINCE, 9-1, Evans ... 2

Mr. O. Randall's CRYPTOGRAM, 8-5, Read ... 3

Mr. M. Dhalla's ORATORIO, 8-3, Simmons ... 4

Won by neck, 2 lengths, and 1/2 length.

Time: 1 minute, 42-4/5 seconds.

First tote paid Rs. 70 for win; and Rs. 19; Rs. 17 and Rs. 18 for places

Not Run:—Rimmon (9-7); Essex Book (8-12); Grand Raja (8-9) and Picture (7-4).

Favourite: Golden Prince (9-1).

Winner trained by: J. E. Malone.

THE WILLINGDON CUP.—Distance 1¼ miles.

A Cup value Rs. 500, and Rs. 5,100 from the Fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,100; third Rs. 500.

Maharaja Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's CARTOON 9-5, Munro 1

Mr. Eve's KNIGHT AT ARMS 9-5, Brace ... 2

Mr. R. H. Tucker's HONEY BOY 8-2, M. O'Neale ... 3

H.H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Rosewater 9-5, Obaid ... 4

Not run: Tetford 8-5 and Vigilant 7-9.

Won by 3 lengths, neck, 3 lengths.

Time: 2mins. 10-2/5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 12 for win; Rs. 11 and Rs. 12 for places.

Winner trained by C. H. Northmore

THE OCTOBER PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,250; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 400. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. Kelso's AURANGZEBE 8-11, Read ... 1

Mrs. M. Clarke's GIPSY JACK 9-1, Evans. ... 2

H.H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's MR. PIP 8-6, Northmore ... 3

H H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Shelley 7-11, Britt ... 4

All ran.

Won by 1-1/4 lengths, 1 length, and 1/2 length.

Time: 1min. 42secs.

Firt tote paid Rs. 144 for win; Rs. 27, Rs. 18 and Rs. 36 for places.

Winner trained by O. Randall.

THE EBOR HANDICAP.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 4,250; second Rs. 1,400; third Rs. 600. A Handicap for Horses in Class I, which have not won a race in that Class and all Horses in Class II.

Mr. Diamond's GREEK GLEN 8-2, Munro ... 1

Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh and Raja Dhanrajgir's RAGHUBEER 8-1, Evans ... 2

Mr. Kelso's JELAL SHAH 7-8, Britt ... 3

Mr. R. P. Ebrahim's Royal Prince 7-8, Mendoza ... 4

All ran.

Won by 1/2 length, 1-1/4 lengths, 1-3/4 lengths.

Time: 2mins. 8-4/5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 30 for win; Rs. 13, Rs. 13 and Rs. 16 for places

Winner trained by R. Higgins.

THE CURZON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,100; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Hon. Mr. Shantidas Askuran's STAFF OFFICER 7-12, Marrable ... 1

Mrs. C. H. Northmore's SHELL OUT 8-3 (carried 8-4), Munro 2

Mr. Eve's HERITAGE 8-10, Brace 3

H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Grand Wazir, Bhimrao 4

Not run: Argo's Heir 8-10 and Masticate 8-3.

Won by head, 4 lengths, 1-1/4 lengths.

Time: 1min. 13-3/5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 62 for win; Rs. 13, Rs. 12 and Rs. 15 for places.

Winner trained by R. Higgins.

THE OCTOBER PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,250; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 400. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Sir Jamshetjee Jejeebhoy's MAYCOCK 8-11, Northmore 1

Mr. M.D. Petit's NATBAY 8-3, Simmons ... 2

Mr. V. Rosenthal's BALLYLINCH 8-9, Read ... 3

Mr. Roman's Turlogh 7-4, Britt 4

Not run: Black Tulip 9-4 and Follow Me 8-3.

First tote paid Rs. 53 for win; Rs. 22, Rs. 29 and Rs. 20 for places.

Winner trained by E. S. Godfrey.

THE HOPEFUL PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 1,700; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr. P.R. Kering's KANZ AL MULUK 8-2, Harding ... 1

Mr. M. C. Patel's KABAILA 8-7, Burn ... 2

Mr. Osman Chotani's POPPY DAY 8-9, Bowley ... 3

Mr. M. C. Patel and Dr. J.J. Naegamvala's Hakim Pasha 9-0, Read ... 4

Not run: The Knut 8-0.

First tote paid Rs. 212 for win; Rs. 77, Rs. 58 and Rs. 50 for places.

DUKE OF YORK HANDICAP

Montrose, Ridden By G. Richards, Wins

LONDON, Oct. 3.

At Kempton Park the Duke of York handicap run over a distance of one mile and two furlongs resulted as follows:—

Montrose (Gordon Richards) 1.

Hypothesis (Sirett) 2.

The Font (Beary) 3.

Thirteen ran. Won by three lengths, two lengths separated the second and the third. Starting prices:— 7/2 Montrose, 9/2 Hypothesis, 10/1 the Font. The winner was trained by Fred Darling.—Reuter's Special.

Richest of its kind in Purity, Fragrance and Durability

BENGAL CHEMICAL : : CALCUTTA

Bombay Agents: ORIENT DRUG AGENCY PRINCESS ST.

About Studios And Stars

"LIMELIGHT"— STORY OF LONDON THEATRELAND

At The Regal

"Limelight" the first independent picture to be made by Herbert Wilcox, offers Anna Neagle and the "Street Singer" Arthur Tracy, in a melange of song, dance and spectacle at the Regal Theatre from yesterday. Anna Neagle is Marjorie Kay a modern chorus girl, and we are transported with her to the chorus dressing room of a big London theatre on the opening night of the latest spectacular revue. The "Street Singer" is a starving singer, performing in the street for coppers, who dramatically saves the show at the last minute. From this situation a romantic story is built up, with Anna Neagle bringing her dancing talent and captivating personality to the role of Marjorie and the "Street Singer", as Bob Grant, putting over some magnificent new tunes in his own brilliant style. "Limelight" is a picture for all. The presence of Geraldo, Tilly Lesch, the twenty-four Hippodrome girls, the specialty dancers, Bobbie and Virginia, and Jack Buchanan as himself in a breezy interlude, ensure complete "on-stage" entertainment while the "back-stage" story is maintained by a great cast in support of the stars, including Ellis Jeffreys, Jane Winton (beautiful ex-Ziegfeld Folly), William Freshman, Helena Pickard, Queenie Leonard and Alexander Field. Direction by Herbert Wilcox keeps the film moving at a terrific tempo.

(Continued from col. 4)

the New Theatre's fame, and others, the gay galaxy of stars that will give you an inspired performance, the most startling and courageous thing the Indian Cine-world has ever seen so far.

This master-piece production of the Sangeet Movietone, now simply awaiting the grand gala opening at the Majestic (Girgaon) will surely afford a unique opportunity for those craving millions to "Darshana" of the pious ghats and temples of Shri Kashi Puri (Benares) that have been vividly snapped at the cost of thousands to maintain the complete natural link between the story and the screen.

Thus a mighty and heart stirring novel becomes a mighty and magnificent picture in the "Call of the Soul" or "Hridaya Manthan", to be released on the 10th of October 1936 at the Majestic.

"Limelight" at the Regal this week.

"THE CASE AGAINST MRS. AMES"

At Pathe

Presents the beautiful English stage and screen star, Madeleine Carroll, in a fast-moving story of a woman charged with murder and later threatened with loss of her only child.

George Brent, who co-stars with Miss Caroll in her first American film, appears as a ruthless district attorney who seeks to send Mrs. Ames to the gallows, yet proves the means of her salvation.

The story opens with Miss Carroll on trial for the murder of her husband, a wealthy California social leader. A mass of circumstantial evidence points to her guilt. Public opinion is against her; her husband's mother is a bitter enemy: her own attorney seems lukewarm in his defence.

The accused woman in a dramatic courtroom sequence pleads for a chance to defend herself. Acquitted, she remains guilty in the public eye.

The subsequent battle for her child, in which she is opposed by the power and wealth of her mother-in-law, makes an unusually powerful screen story.

An outstanding group of featured players support the stars. Leading the list are Arthur Treacher, Alan Baxter, Beulah Bondi, Alan Mowbray, Brenda Bowler, Esther Dale, Edward Brophy, Richard Carle and Scotty Beckett. William A. Seiter directed the production

IMPERIAL'S "PRIDE OF INDIA"

At The Imperial Cinema

The expectantly awaited Imperial production of "Pride of India" has been presented to the eager public with all justifiable pride—for Sulochana resplendently surpasses all her previously acclaimed stellar vehicles in this superb titular role. With all the *eclat* of a true veteran artiste, Sulochana radiates her star personality right through the picture and supported by great players like D. Billimoria, Gulam Mahomed, and Asuji, the drama vibrates and reflects the vivid characters dexterously portrayed. Director Chowdhary has a peculiar knack of contrasting characters and the subtle treatment of the incidents and situations shed a lustre of an artistic halo. As everyone is subjected to the creature desires, so Saroj, the wife of Col. Sinha, was no exception and the impulse of this fascination proved all the more strong—for she was a woman after all. She falls a prey not only to this womanly trait but to Thakur Ratanlal's inveiglement, who insidiously helps her at the Race Course and has her in his clutches. The winnings cannot be easily explained to her husband and there is a rift in the family. The story sweeps through like a tornado with tumultuous situations and all the thrills are infused into the interesting sequences which merge into a sensational climax surprisingly dramatised. But this is not all—wait till you see Sulochana in the dual role of a mother and a daughter ... the real highlight of the play—the spectators shall be spell-bound to see and hear in the same scene—at the same time—Sulochana in extreme characterisations of an aged mother and a sprightly young daughter. This distinctive production is very shortly coming to the Imperial Cinema. Please make a note folks.

SANGEET MOVIETONE'S SOCIAL MUSICAL

"Call Of The Soul"

From the trial show, the other day, of the "Call of the Soul" or "Hridaya Manthan", the Sangeet Movietone's newest challenge picture, it can unhesitatingly be said that it is undoubtedly the best balanced one of the season, is full of sensational climaxes, which will carry the audience along, with their whole attention fixed on the fate of a deserted Hindu wife, Nirmala Devi and her pathetic and fruitless struggles against those misled by the gruesome and absurd laws of the society.

The story of the "Call of the Soul" is entirely based on the real incidents in life, slipped from the masterly pen of Bengal's greatest dramatist, Baboo Jalodhar Chatterjee, whose pages have seared the souls of millions, ardently calls the Hindu Community as a whole, to gird up their loins to march against the most deadly, distructive and the most reactionary social customs and the misinterpretations of the Holy Shastras and serve thereby to save the precious lives and souls of our promising innocent millions.

Bai Jaddanbai, the only woman Director of India, is again at her best in the most tragic role of Nirmala Devi, with her most natural and dignified portrayal and melodious scientific music, she is supported by Syt. A. Hussain, the most handsome hero of the silver screen, most artistically characterising humanity's greatest hero, the Beauty Queen Smt. Urmila Devi with her sonorous voice, hailing from a respectable family of Mangalore, that wonderful Child Star Baby Rani, with her soul-stirring songs and charming actions, Syt. Siddiqui of

(Continued in Col. 1.)

"The Case Against Mrs. Ames" at Pathe.

"Pride of India" at the Imperial.

Around Theatre & Film Land

COMPLETE CARNIVAL IN "LET'S SING AGAIN"

At The Capitol From Saturday

A complete carnival tent show, from the opening trapeze performance to the closing cracked-voice opera singer who is the target of missiles hurled by the audience, is one of the colourful backgrounds which presents many fascinating characters in "Let's Sing Again". The carnival show is an essential part of the drama of "Let's Sing Again". It is this show which Billy, a runaway orphan, joins, gains Joe Pasquale's tutorship and perfects his beautiful tenor as the motorized outfit tours the circuit. Then Billy and Joe arrive via the thumb-and-hitch route in New York where they seek out Rosa Donelli, one of Joe's former pupils, now a successful soprano. At the home Billy is brought together with an estranged father in a touching climax keyed to the beauty of a simple lullaby.

Music is abundant in "Let's Sing Again" six melodies being provided for the enchanting voice of Bobby Breen, introduced by Eddie Cantor on the comedian's air programme. Bobby is seen in the stellar role. This gifted lad renders in Italian aria from "Rigoletto," two folk tunes and two original popular songs. Henry Armetta and George Houston head the featured cast of "Let's Sing Again."

"WAMAO EZRA"

At The Wellington

The Radha Film Company's picture "Wamaq Ezra" or "Sachi Mohabhat", which enters its third week at the Wellington Talkies to-day offers distinctly pleasing entertainment for the Indian film fan

An absorbing story full of extraordinary incidents offers rich variety of interest that ranges from pathos to broad humour and somewhat crude fooling and from tender passionate romance to lust and vicious cruelty.

All this melodramatic material is put over by a fairly capable cast led by Master Bashir in the leading role of Wamaq.

The story is a strange mixture of the natural and the supernatural and is intended to depict the triumph of virtue and love over wrong doing and hate and greed.

There are two dance ensembles which are pretty, while the comedy is fine. A technicolour sequence at the end is distinctly good.

Indira Devi as Princess Ezra is good. The supporting cast is led by Trilok Kapur as Berman and Master Bashir who sings many delightful songs

Kumari Jamuna and Pahari Sanyal in "Maya" at the Minerva.

"MAYA"

At The Minerva

New Theatres' latest picture, "Maya," is directed by Barua. There are great stars like Jamuna, P. Sanyal, Azurie, Baboolal, Nawab and K. C. Dey.

"Maya" is a great picture having an ultra-modern theme which has received equally ultra-modern treatment by the great veteran Director Pramathesh Barua. There are situations which will straightly approach your inner sentiments and emotions, beautifully controlled and painted on the celluloid. Songs are marvellous, background music is charming and appealing to the depth of your hearts. Dialogues are terse and spicy.

The whole picturization, treatment, and development of "Maya" are incomparable to any Indian picture. You must not miss this great picture at Minerva.

INDIAN STUDIO NOTES

Huns Picture

The shooting of their second picture "Dharma-Veer" could not begin as scheduled owing to illness of both Mr. Baburao Pendharkar and Master Vinayak. As they are now better, the shooting was commenced last Monday (3rd) at the Film City (sound studios) in presence of a distinguished gathering of leading Bombay Citizens. In this picture Mr. Baburao Pendharkar the Versatile character actor of this country will play a remarkable role, to be seen for the first time on the Indian screen. As usual Master Vinayak wield the megaphone and Pandurang Naik, the popular Screen Technician is in charge of photography.

The leading roles are played by, in addition to Mr. Baburao, Master Vinayak, Miss Ratnaprabha and Kumari Shalini Tulpule, their new find. Their first picture "Chhaya" has already been released in the mofussil and is going on with tremendous success

MINERVA FILM CO.

Studio News

The company has nearly completed the tremendous preparatory work for the production of their special production "Atma Tarang." Mr. Sohrab Modi has already shot some initial scenes too. It is of interest to note that Mr. Modi has availed himself of the services of some fine technical experts for the creation of special effects which are required by the gigantic theme of "Atma Tarang" and the fantastic spectacles of Alladin. The Arabian Nights story of the wonderful Lamp is their next production on schedule and Feroze Dastur, the Sonorous-Sangeet-Ratna of the screen will play the lead in both.

It looks, Minerva is preparing to give you fans a rare treat in their productions. Their Marathi "Namdev" which has been nearly half finished has already set, the whole Maharashtra speculating. Mr. Modi picks up subjects that are novel and exciting.

"ACHHUT KANYA" STILL GOING STRONG

2nd Zenana Show On Monday

"Achhut Kanya" the Bombay Talkies' picture which entered 12th week of its run at Roxy yesterday seems to have retained a lot of reserve strength for the last spurt. Even at this advanced stage it is attracting good crowds at every show.

Those who have missed seeing it so far are now rushing to see it while hundreds who have already seen it are repeating their visits to enjoy the picture once again.

The "Zenana" show on Thursday last proved such a great success that several hundreds of women had to return disappointed for want of accommodation. Another Zenana show, therefore, is to be held to-morrow (Monday) at 1-30 p.m.

To avoid the rush on box office at the last moment, the Management of Roxy have arranged to sell the tickets for this show from 9 a.m. on Monday morning.

"Let's Sing Again" with Bobby Breen at the Capitol from Saturday.

"San Francisco" with Jeanett MacDonald, Clark Gable and Spencer Tracy at the Central.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 6 POINTS DOWN

Silver Slightly Higher And Wheat Firm

BOMBAY, Oct. 3.

On Saturday crossrates ruled quiet

NEW YORK COTTON EASY

New York cotton was somewhat easy on increased hedging pressure as the weather has now settled down.

SILVER SLIGHTLY HIGHER.

London gold was unchanged but silver was a shade higher.

WHEAT FIRM.

Wheat ruled firm. Rubber and Jute were very steady.

WALL STREET STRONG.

The London Stock Exchange was closed. Wall Street was strong.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1937.

New York, Oct. 3.

Previous closing	12.02
To-day's opening	11.98
Difference	—.04
To-day's closing	11.96
Difference	—.06

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1937.

Liverpool, Oct. 3.

Previous closing	6.65
To-day's opening	6.63
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	6.61
Difference	—.04

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May ..... Rs. 220

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Oct. 3.

Cotton showed a somewhat easier tendency on slightly increased hedging pressure as a result of weather having now settled with the higher level attracting liquidation. Speculative interest held off pending the release of American bureau.

Operations in March began at 11.98 i.e. 4 points lower than previous closing prices eased on lower Liverpool cables and increased hedging and realising coupled with some liquidation of October with March declining further and closing finally at 11.96 with a decline of 6 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Oct. 3.

The following were the opening ranges:—

October	(12.17/12.17) 12.09/12.07
December	(12.10/12.08) 12.02/12.01
January	(12.07/12.06) 12.01/12.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Oct. 3.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American October	(6.72) 6.66
American December	(6.69) 6.63
Egyptian October	(10.37) 10.37
Egyptian November	(10.37) 10.37

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Oct. 3.

Broach cotton for April May delivery moved between Rs. 219-4 and Rs. 221-12 at night. The rate at 10-45 Rs. 220-8 with New York closing futures 6 points down.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Oct. 3.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS

Tin (£201 1/2 buyers £202 sellers. Barely steady) closed.

Lead (£16 7/16 buyers £16 1/2 sellers Steady) closed.

Electrolytic Copper (£44 to £44 1/2) closed.

Glasgow Iron (£78) closed.

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2 3/4) 1-2 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-3) 2-3

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Oct. 3.

Previous closing	4.93 3/16
To-day's opening	4.93 5/32
To-day's rate (at the time of New York cotton closing)	4.93 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Oct. 3.

Previous closing	4.93 3/16
To-day's opening	4.93 1/4
To-day's closing	4.93 3/16
Difference	Nil.

FRANC RATE

London, Oct. 3.

Previous closing	105.71
To-day's opening	105.75
To-day's closing	105.43
Difference	—.28

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Oct. 3.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.93 1/4 and then fell to 4.93 3/16 on lack of support with small further variation.

Franc opened at 105.75 and then improved to 105.65 with good support but closed at 105.43.

SILVER CABLES

London, Oct. 3.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India bought. Speculators bought and sold. Business small Market quietly steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, Oct. 3.

	prime	price
Spot	19 15/16d.	20 1/16d.
Forward	19 15/16d.	20 1/16d.

The market was steady.

LONDON GOLD

London, Oct. 3.

Gold per fine ounce (£7-1-0) £7-1-0

DISCOUNTS

London, Oct. 3.

3 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent.

4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent

6 months (5/8 to 3/4 per cant) 5/8 to 3/4 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, Oct. 3. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8)	1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (79.81)	79.60
New York on Bombay (37.34)	37.30
Berlin on Bombay (0.93)	0.92 5/8
London on Milan (64.45)	no dealing.
London on Shanghai (1-2 5/16)	1-2 5/16
London on Kobe (1-2)	1-2

JUTE

New Crop October Navember (£17 3/16 buyers) £17 1/4 sellers.

Dunlop October (£19 3/4) £19 3/4 sellers

Lightning October (£18 1/2) £18 1/2 sellers.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Money To Be Still Easier

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Oct. 3.

The money market has hardly shown a flicker 1/16 in the rates in the face of the revolution in exchanges. It is generally expected that the devaluation of gold bloc currencies will emphasise abundance of cheap money.

Admittedly money is rather more wanted owing to the unusual incidence of current treasuries payments maturities considerably depleting market resources and possibly the accumulation of money against foreign contracts also helped to cause temporary tightness but inevitable sales of francs by the control fund over the next few weeks are likely to lead to smaller offerings of treasuries and consequently money will be still easier.

Wall Street continues strong.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Oct. 3.

Chicago wheat opened very steady with December at 1.14 3/4. Prices advanced on improved enquiry influenced by continued bullish foreign cables.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Oct. 3.

Liverpool wheat December opened at 97 1/8. The market was fairly active on scattered buying as a result of better outside cables.

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, Oct. 3. 11-0 p.m.

	Rs. a. p.
Silver ready	49 13 0
Silver 1st settlement	49 13 0
Silver 2nd settlement	49 15 0
Gold ready	34 14 3
Gold 1st settlement	34 14 3
Gold 2nd settlement	34 14 0
Sovereigns	22 0 0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Oct. 3.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 70) dol 71 3/8

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 38 3/4) dol 40 1/4

U S Steel Common (dol 70 3/4) dol 74

U S Steel Preference (dol 139 2/8) dol 139 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Oct. 3.

The Stock Exchange was closed today.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1937 delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, Oct. 3.

Rates at 11-0 a.m.	7 2 9
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 2 9
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7 2 9
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 2 6
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	7 2 6
Rates at 8-0 p.m.	7 2 6
Rates at 10-0 p.m.	7 2 9

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay Oct-Nov. £12 7/8 sellers) £12 7/8 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta Oct-Nov. (£13 7/16 sellers) £13 5/16 sellers.

Linsed La Plata Oct. (£11 1/2 sellers) £11 1/2 sellers.

Groundnuts Coromandal Nov. (£13 15/16 sellers) £14 3/8 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (7 13/16 paid and value) 7 13/16 paid and buyers.

Forward (January March 7 7/8) 7 15/16 paid and value.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Oct. 3.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat January 1937	5 8 3
Wheat May 1937	5 1 3
Linseed May 1937	7 2 6

Wheat and linseed steady.

TWO ENTRANTS RESUME FLIGHT

Smith And Clouston Make Bid For Johannesburg Within Time Limit

LONDON, Oct. 2.

Two competitors in the Johannesburg Air Race who had fallen on the wayside have decided to continue after all.

Clouston who was delayed at Khartoum, arrived at Entebbe at 6 p.m. He leaves at dawn tomorrow and hopes to reach Johannesburg in the evening.

Victor Smith has completed his repairs at Salonika and restarts immediately in the hope of completing the course before the time limit expires at 6-30 a.m. on Sunday.

LATER:

Victor Smith arrived at Cairo at midnight and took off for Khartoum at 01-20 hoping to reach Johannesburg before the time limit expires at 06-30 on Sunday.

Clouston, leaving Entebbe at dawn, hopes to reach Johannesburg in the evening.—Reuter.

Unlucky v. Smith Retires From Race

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Unlucky Victor Smith has succumbed to an unceasing series of mishaps and retired from the Air Race when he arrived at Khartoum. But Clouston continues, and has reached Abercorn. He expects to be in Johannesburg in the evening.—Reuter's Special.

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Coals Unchanged And Teas Dull

CALCUTTA, Oct. 3.

Jutes ruled steady at the decline but business was only on a limited basis. Coals were more or less unchanged. Teas were dull. In miscellaneous section Engineering was in a strong request while Midnapore Zemindary, Bengal papers, Indian Copper and Reliance firebricks were best features. Government Securities were steady. They following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:— Three and half per cent Government Paper 99/8; Five per cent. Loan 1939/44 109/2; five and a half per cent. Loan 1938/40 108.

Banks:—Central 33/10; Imperial conty 387.

Railways:—Burdwan Cutwa 97; Hoshiarpur Doab 99; Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar guaranteed 97; Do rebate 100/8.

Coals:—Amalgamated 23/10 small lots.

Jutes:—Bally 191; Howrah 52/6 small lot; Kamarhatty 492; Kanknarrah 497/8.

Miscellaneous:—Reliance firebricks 11; Indian Copper Corporation 2/14; Indian Iron and Steel 13/1; Calcutta Safe Deposit 1/5 premium; Bengal Paper 104/12 ex div; Midnatore Zemindary 75; Champaran Sugar 22/8.

Debentures:—Three per cent 1936/66 Calcutta Municipal 99/13; three and a quarter per cent 1956/66 Howrah Bridge 102/10.—A.P.

KARACHI MARKET REPORT

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Oct. 3.

To-day's closing quotations: Cotton Sind Jan. 18/7/3 Punjab Jan. 16/13 4—F American Jan. 23/10/3. Tone quiet.

Wheat July 26/3 Oct 29/1 Nov. 29/8/6 Dec. 29/15. Tone quiet.

Toria Feb. 37/1/6 Nov 39/7/6 Dec. 39/11.

Gram July 21 Oct 19/14/9 Nov. 20/7/6 Dec. 20/15/6.

Cotton seeds Jan. 16/10/30 Market remained closed yesterday owing to Gandhi Jayanti.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct 3

Following a decline of 13 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 218/12 for Broach A/M delivery. There was scattered buying which improved prices to Rs. 219/4 but later realising appeared and prices came down to Rs. 218/12. There was only limited business but lower levels are likely to attract more buyers.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 3 points but the market opened steady at a decline of 2 points. The local market was steady with Broach A/M. quoted at Rs. 219. The market finally closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Broach A/M.	219	0	0
Oomra D/J	196	8	0
Bengal D/J.	156	4	0

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Oct. 3.

120 G G Kesha and Co. Ujjain 4 1/2 on
34 Sawasti and Co. Akola old 148
14 Sawasti and Co. Bombay Press 138
200 Bombay Cotton Dhulia 160
100 A. H. Diyab Sargoda 210
50 A. H. Diyab Garboroad Kacho 140
51 K. Devchand Thasra Faram 5 on
55 B. Mavji Nankana 211
150 Viram Ladha Bodelifaram 8 on
2000 Japan T and Co. Four F. Broach Rate.
50 Ramkrishna Meta Kampala 138 on

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Oct 3

Yesterday London gold price improved 6 1/2d. to £7-1-0 and Franc Sterling cross rate was quoted at 105.71. Dollar Sterling was placed at 4.93 3/16. London silver prices were unchanged at 19 15/16. There was speculative selling and business was small. Montreal prices were unchanged.

In the local market there was fairly good enquiry for silver and gold was steady with a moderate turnover. The general feeling is bullish.

GOLD—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	34	14	6
Bhadarva	—		
Aso	34	14	3
Kartak	34	14	0
SILVER—			
Ready	49	14	6
Bhadarva	49	14	6
Aso	50	0	0
Kartak	50	1	6

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, Oct 1

"Messrs. Mocatta and Goldsmid state that the Franc's devaluation was responsible for the rise on September 26th and 28th. Speculators expecting purchases from the United States Treasury owing to the firmer dollar Exchange. The advance however was overdone and with less keen demand prices have since reacted. In the latter part of the week business was chiefly on speculative account. Though some buying for shipments to India was in evidence. Stocks of silver in London are estimated at 7,030,000 ounces unchanged from those of the week before." Reuter.

High & Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, Oct 2

Broach A/M 1937 opening 221 3/4; highest 221 3/4; lowest 219 3/4; closing 219 3/4

Oomra D/J opening 199; highest 199, lowest 197 1/2; closing 197 1/2

Bengal D/J opening 158; highest 158; lowest 156 1/2; closing 156 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach A/M Settlement (21-10-36) Rs. 6 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach A/May (31-3-37) Rs. 19

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Oct 2

F G F SAKELLARIDIS—

October	10.30
November	10.30
January	10.02
March	9.81
May	9.66
July	9.50
August	9.50
Middling Spot	10.57

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Oct 2

BROACH—	
Fully Good (Good staple)	5.71
Fine (Good staple)	5.86
Superfine (Good staple)	6.01
OOMRA—	
Fine (No. 1 staple)	5.72
Superfine (No. 1 staple)	5.87
Choice (No. 1 staple)	6.02
BENGAL—	
Good	4.61
Fully Good	4.71
Fine	4.81

Andhra Shares Look Up

Share Bazar Rules Steady

Short Covering In Cotton Mills

BOMBAY, October 3.

The local share bazar was fairly steady with a limited turnover. Tata Steel shares were steady but business was restricted and fluctuations were narrow.

There was a fairly good enquiry for Andhra and Power shares, but it is said that this buying was mostly of a straddle nature. Some holders are switching purchases from one to another company.

Cotton mill shares were steady and shorts were covering. The decline in mill shares is believed to be overdone. There is some improvement in cloth demand and Diwali Mahoorat sales of our mills will have a favourable effect on our market. It will be advisable to pick up mill shares on weak spots.

TEXTILE MILLS

BOMBAY, October 3.

	Rs.	as.
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 9)	273	12
500 Bombay Cotton	10	0
250 B'bay Dyeing (Rs. 25)	663	12
250 Bradbury	62	0
100 Century (nil)	123	2
100 Central India (Rs. 4)	220	0
100 Colaba (nil)	125	0
100 Coorla	90	0
250 David	80	0
250 Dawn	287	8
I E D Sassoon (nil)	0	2 6
100 Finlay (nil)	112	8
100 Gokak (Rs. 2-8)	193	12
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1.620	0
100 Indore (nil)	37	8
100 Khatau	57	8
100 Kohinoor (Rs. 8)	224	6
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	517	8
100 Madhavji	6	4
250 Madras United	25	0
1000 Morarji (nil)	590	0
250 Model	35	0
50 Mysore (Rs. 2)	85	10
200 New Great (nil)	125	10
100 Oosmanshahi (nil)	54	0
100 Phoenix (Rs. 10)	262	8
25 Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	35	0
1.000 Sholapur (Rs. 60)	1800	0
50 Simplex (Rs. 1-8)	63	2
100 Swadeshi (Rs. 4)	174	6
100 Swan (nil)	80	0
25 Tata (nil)	9	0
500 Vishnu (Rs 50)	1,165	0
1000 Western	800	0
BANKS		
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	111	8
25-50 Central (As. 12)	33	10
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1557	8
125-500 I. Conty. (Rs. 7-8)	386	4
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	134	0
50-100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 2-10)	139	4
5 Union (As. 4)	5	9
CEMENTS		
10 Bundi (Rs. 1-6)	34	10
70 Gwalior (Rs. 5)	121	4
160 Indian (Rs. 10 plus 3)	474	6
40 Katni Def. (101-15)	2025	0
100 Katni Ord. (Rs .6)	343	12
75 Okha (Rs. 7)	262	8
10 Punjab (Rs. 12)	24	13
100 Shahabad (Rs. 13-8)	476	14
70 United (Rs. 2-8)	137	8
INSURANCE		
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12).	13	8
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	43	4
200 Oriental (125)	5150	0
10-50 Vulcan (As 8)	7	6
ELECTRIC		
100 Ahmedabad Old (6)	186	14
100 Andhra Valley (30)	1642	8
10 Ajmer (As. 4)	13	12
50 B'bay Tram (2-8)	155	0
100 Bombay Suburban	215	0
10 Broach	12	12
100 Karachi (4)	248	12
100 Poona (Rs 4)	247	0
100 Surat (Rs 8)	200	0
100 Tata Hydro (Rs. 3)	185	5
1000 Tata Power (Rs. 25)	1548	12
RAILWAYS		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	911	4
100 C Province	100	0
100 Dhond Baramati	106	8
100 Gujarat	95	0
50 Mandra Bhon	103	4
100 Pachora Jamner	99	0
100 Sara Sirajgunje	101	12
500 Tapty Valley (17-83	772	8
MININGS		
10 Shivrajpur (Rs 6)	37	4
30 Tata Steel def. (Rs. 7-8)	724	6
75 Tata Steel Ord. (Rs. 6)	183	0
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 Alcock (Rse 5)	230	0
50 Belapur Sugar (Rs. 10 plus 2)	196	4
250 B'bay Steam (Rs. 15)	284	6

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Oct 3

Century (122/8) 121 123
Bombay Dyeing (657/8) 656 663 662 663
Kohinoor (220/10) 220 224
Central India (218/2) 218 217 221 220
New Great (122/8) 123 125/10
Simplex (62/8) 63/2
Swadeshi (168/2) 168 175 174/6
Bundi (34/8) 34/6 34/10
I Cement (471/4) 471 475 473 474/6
Punjab (24/12) 24/14 24/13
Shahabad (473/2) 473 476/14
Andhra (1620) 1615 1612 1638 1635 1648 1650 1642
Tata Hydro (185) 185/10 186/4 185/8
Tata Power (1542/8) 1542 1538 1545 1550 1547 1548/12
Tram Ord (154/11) 17 11 155
T Steel Defd (721/14) 722 720 725 723 724/6
T Steel Ord (185/8) 185/12 185/8 186/4 186
Tata Steel 2nd pref (170/4) 170/8 171 170/12
Bellapur (195) 195 194 197 196
B Steam (282/8) 284/6
B Burma (504/6) 503 506 504

125 B'bay Burma (Rs. 10)	504	6
50 B'bay Burma Con. (4)	168	2
8sh. Br. B. Petrol (nil)	5-10-6	
50 B. Telephone (Rs. 2-8)	114	4
100 I. Bleaching (Rs. 4)	115	10
100 I. Radio defd. (12)	550	0
100 I. Radio ord. (15)	532	8
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 25)	591	4
15 Scindia (Rs 13)	17	13
30 Premier Const. (Re. 1-1)	79	12
25 Tata Oil (nil)	14	12
PREFERENCE		
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1545	0
6 p. c. Bombay Steam	614	4
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	88	0
5 p.c. Central India	536	4
7 p.c Katni 1st	136	4
7 p.c Katni 2nd	146	4
7-1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	13	0
7 p.c Tata Hydro	157	8
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1590	0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	201	4
7½ Tata Steel 2nd	170	12
5½ p.c Tata Mill	9	8
7 p.c. Vishnu	677	8

(Last Dividend in Brackets)

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct 3

2 3/4 per cent 1948/59 New Loan 101/2
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 103/15
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 104/11
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 99/12
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 107/10
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 111/11
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 115/8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 119/12
3 per cent U P Bonds 100/4
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan 106/15
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan 111/14
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan 107/14

TAX FREE

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 121/2
4 per cent 1953/63 Loan 112/12
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/10
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 125/4

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1974 111/12
4 per cent M Deb 1947 111/2
5 per cent M Deb 1950 119/12
6 per cent M Deb. 1954 131/12
6 per cent K P T 1956 131/12
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 103/8
3 1/4 per cent Howrah Bridge Loan quotes Rupees 2/10 premium.

Note: 3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 99/7/6 and improved to Rs. 99/8/6. The tone of the market was steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Oct 2

Call Loan London	1/8	
3 per cent	88	
3 1/2 per cent	99	1/8
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	107	1/4
4 per cent 1948/53	111	1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	117	
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	119	1/4
5 per cent 1942/47	115	1/2
3 per cent 1949/52	101	3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	85	3/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	108	
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	107	3/4

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 1st October	444
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936	27,050
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	35,790
Decrease	8,740

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: January 160; May 152 at Cross Rate 4.93 3/16

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1937 219 Liverpool May 6.57 Rs 67 1/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1937 219: New York May 11 96 Rs 51 at Cross Rate 4.93 3/16

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Oct 3

October	214.60—	90
December	209.90—	40
January	207.90—	190
February	206.70—	100
April	206.20—	120

A MARVELLOUS BLOOD-TONIC!

The quickest, safest way to regain strength and vigour is to take HEPILEX—an ideal blood-tonic! HEPILEX embodies blood-forming, calcium, iron, potassium and liver extract—it is widely prescribed in all cases of poverty of blood and kindred complaints, e.g., brain fag, 'nerves' anaemia, sleeplessness and skin trouble. Take HEPILEX in milk, water, or fruit juice—its taste is delicious.

HEPILEX

STOCKISTS

LAXMIDAS DAHYABHAI & Co

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS 6, PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY

BOMBAY STOCKISTS:—Bellram Bros., Princess St.; Rahim, Fort; Popular Pharmacy, Lamington Rd.; Peary & Co., Grant Road.

MILL STRIKE SPREADS

Five Hundred Workers Join Those Who Are Holding On

NAGPUR, Oct. 3.

The strike in the local mills does not show any improvement. On the contrary 500 workmen of the Weaving and Ring-frame departments have stopped work this morning as a protest against low wages due to the management keeping about 400 looms idle owing to depression.—United Press.

PRESIDENT'S MADRAS PROGRAMME

Three Days' Busy Round In City

MADRAS, Oct. 2.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, who will arrive here on October 5, will have a busy and varied programme in the City during his three days' stay.

Arriving at 5-15 p.m. at Central Station Pandit Jawaharlal will be taken in a grand procession to Ripon Buildings, where he will receive a civic address presented by the Madras Corporation. From Ripon Buildings a procession will be taken out with the Congress President and terminate at Congress House after wending its way through important streets.

On Octber 6 Pandit Jawaharlal has a busy round of engagements including visits to Kodambakkam Harijan School, Harijan quarters etc., an address to workers at Permubur and a mass meeting at Tilak Ghat. The day's programme finishes with a dinner by Mr. Satyamurthi in honour of the Congress President.

AT HINDI PRACHAR SABHA

On October 7 Pandit Jawaharlal performs the opening ceremony of the new premises of Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha at Mambalam in the morning and receives a purse from students at Congress House in the evening. The programme includes attending a labour meeting and ends with a dinner by Hindi Prachar Sabha.

On October 8 the Congress President has a very busy programme which includes the inauguration of the Madras Civil Liberties Union, an address to the International Fellowship, attending the Golden Jubilee celebration of the Madras Mahajana Sabha and attending a tea party given by the Socialist Party in his honour.

He leaves Madras on the morning of October 9 by car on his tour in interior districts.—United Press.

CONGRESS AND C. P. MALGUZARS

NAGPUR, Oct. 3.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, passed through Nagpur this afternoon "en route" to Wardha. He was accorded a reception at the station platform by the local Congressmen.

When informed that spokesmen of Malguzars desired to see him in order to get the Congress position clarified regarding their rights and privileges, Pt. Nehru said he had to go through a crowded programme at Wardha from where he was proceeding to Madras to-morrow. He, however, hoped to meet them to-morrow morning.

Pt. Nehru asked for a copy of the C. P. Agrarian Committee's report for use in the course of discussions at Wardha.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel who arrived here this morning from Delhi left for Wardha after a short stay here.—A.P.

Mahatma's Challenge To World

'LAW OF SPIRIT ABOVE ALL OTHER LAWS'

Gandhism Real Cure For World Chaos, Says Munshi

"Gandhism stands for the superiority of the Moral Law as against the Jungle Law, which is the order of the day all over the world. The only solution for the present chaos in the world is to implicitly follow the moral law, the law of the individual as against the law of the jungle, which threatens to break lose any moment. History shows that it is the moral law that has triumphed always, whenever there has been a conflict between the moral law and the law of the jungle."

So said Mr. K. M. Munshi in the course of a lecture on Saturday evening at the People's Jinnah Hall, speaking on "Gandhism, A Cure for the World Chaos." This was the first of a series of lectures organised by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, in connection with the Gandhi Jayanti celebrations.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master, the Vice-President of the B. P. C. C. was in the chair.

Mr. S.K. Patil in proposing Mr. Master to the chair said that Mr. Munshi's lecture was the first of the series that had been organised. Since the last two or three years, it had become a convention to have a sort of study circle, when eminent people should lecture on the various aspects of Gandhiji's life. There was a very large scope to make a critical study of Gandhiji's life. The birthday celebrations was the fit occasion to make such studies and understand the life and teachings of the Mahatma. The speaker said that he had extended invitations even to such persons like Dr. B. R. Ambedker and Mr. B. V. Jadhav, who disagree with Gandhiji, but, no doubt, had great admiration for him, to come and deliver lectures. But no replies had been received from them.

Mr. P. R. Lele seconded Mr. Patil's proposition.

GANDHIJI'S GREATNESS.

Mr. Nagindas Master who took the chair, in the course of his remarks, said that it was the first of the series of lectures, when the people had been called upon to consider and ponder over the various aspects of Gandhiji's life. People should not forget that Gandhiji, whose heart wept over the sufferings of humanity, evolved a philosophy of his own. His greatness was such that he had been compared to Christ, let alone his being compared to Lenin and other big leaders of the world. Gandhism was revered and respected all over the world. While Communism, Socialism and other isms are proclaimed as the proper cure for the world chaos, Mr. Munshi was the best fitted man to expound as to how Gandhism was the real cure for the world chaos.

JUNGLE LAW.

In the course of his speech, Mr. K. M. Munshi said that he always felt glad whenever he was called to lecture on Gandhi and his philosophy, because one could get away from the immediate needs of current politics. People possibly had no time to consider the greatness of the philosophy and technique of Gandhi, as they were greatly immersed in discussing various other things like office, etc. The speaker referred to the latest news about Britain re-arming herself without caring for protests from other nations, and also referred to the China-Japan situation, the rebels' success in Spain and Hitler's declarations, and said that it was evident that the law dominating the world to-day was the jungle law. It was the law of force, of poison gas and cannon. If one tried to analyse the whole situation, it would be found that whenever the respect for the individual submerged into the exigencies of the class it has resulted in chaos.

DON'T BELIEVE.

Continuing, the speaker said, today the same phenomenon was being witnessed all over the world. Individual freedom is submerged into the exigencies of a class, whether it is in the Soviet Russia, or in Germany, or in Italy. It is the suppression of the individual, so that a class might flourish; that is the order of the day. To-day the people are drilled by force to have a certain opinion, don a certain dress and salute in a particular way. Nations to-day are not peoples but armies. The result happens to be, that the moral law is subordinated to the physical law. Moral law is undoubtedly superior, as it recognises the freedom of the individual, at certain times. That moral law, no Government or class can take away as long as the spirit to resist was there. The nations to-day were arming themselves to their teeth. Russia was arming herself, not for the benefit of the proletariat all over the world, but because it wants to come out on top in the next struggle. The speaker wanted his audience not to believe in dreamers who preached quite another thing about the Soviet.

SUPERIOR LAW.

Since the time of the Upanishads, the voice has been raised to declare that the law of the spirit was there above all other laws. When Gandhiji emphasised so much on Truth, he emphasised that voice about the freedom of the individual to think and arrive at his own conclusion, which is the truth he, as an individual, recognised, a truth which appealed to him. Recognition of the individual to think for himself and the recognition of the moral law being superior to the physical law, is the challenge that Mahatma Gandhi has thrown to the world dominated by the Jungle law. He has taught Indians to go in search of truth and lay down their lives, if necessary, for that truth, and that was Satyagraha.

It did not mean that the law of the individual should be recognised and should dominate the world, at the cost of the well-being of Society. While peoples and nations were being trained and drilled by force, the speaker contended that people could be trained by voluntary enthusiasm, as was the case in India.

GOOD SUBSTITUTE

To resist force it was essential to have a collective Social force. No nation can be a nation, till it had the power of resistance. Resistance, not of force, but non-violent resistance. Not the madness that was prevalent all over the world to-day. The speaker was of the opinion that Gandhism was a good substitute for war. Not only did Gandhism provide the necessary substitute for War, but it increased the power of resistance of nations who practised that method. The speaker said that more spiritual the resistance, the more stiffer the resistance. No one can offer a stiffer and stronger resistance to evil than the man who is prepared to die for the principles that he stands for. That was the great weapon that Gandhiji had given to the Indian nation and that was the great weapon had succeeded in the past also. What was attained through martyrdom, was precious, and could be retained, than what was attained through hatred and violence. The speaker attacked class war as engendering hatred and violence.

ONLY CURE

The superiority of the moral law has been preached since the time of the Gita and Yoga Sutra, and Gandhiji had translated the same into collective action and had shown how that could, any day, be superior to the physical law. While the great civilisation of Egypt, Rome, etc died, Indian Civilization was still going on and would continue its progress because of its faith in the moral law. Hence the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi or Gandhism was the only cure for the present chaos in the world; nothing else could cure it.

Mr. Nagindas Master, in his concluding remarks, thanked the speaker of the evening, and felt that Gandhism was the only cure for the present chaos in the world. It was necessary that those who had heard the speaker, should ponder over what they had heard. He was sure that they would benefit a great deal.

NAGPUR FORGES AHEAD

Municipality Prescribes "Tri-Colour" Songs For Hindi And Marathi Schools

NAGPUR, Oct. 3.

After an animated debate, the Nagpur Municipality passed a resolution making it compulsory that the "Vandemataram" and "Zendavandan" songs should be recited in all Municipal Hindi and Marathi schools every day before the commencement of instructions.

In the case of Urdu schools however, it was resolved that the President should exempt such schools as object to these songs being sung on grounds of sentiment.—United Press.

Gandhi-Jayanti At Delhi

NEW DELHI, October 2.

On his way from Simla to Wardha to meet Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel passed through Delhi, and in the course of his brief halt, he visited the Harijan colony, where the Gandhi Jayanti is being celebrated, and unfurled the National flag.

At a mass meeting held this evening in connection with the Gandhi Jayanti speeches were delivered reviewing the Mahatma's life-work and his services to the cause of India's freedom and felicitating him on completing the 68th year. Prayers were offered for his long life.—A. P.

At Poona

POONA, October 2.

To celebrate the Gandhi Jayanti a public meeting was held at Shanwarwada, Mr. Maganbhai Patel presiding. Speakers included Messrs. Haribhau Joshi and R. K. Khadilkar who eulogised Mahatma's services to the country, particularly to the Depressed Classes, and hoped that his efforts for their emancipation would prove successful.—A.P.

At Karachi

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, October 2.

The Gandhi Jayanti week is concluded to-day with flag hoisting ceremony at the Congress, House and distribution of sweetmeats to children. A public meeting was held at Khalikdhina Hall under the auspices of the Karachi District Congress Committee, when speakers felicitated Gandhiji. Municipal offices, schools and markets were closed in honour of Gandhiji's birthday.

SUNDAY EDITION

OF

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TRAVANCORE'S NEW DEWAN

(Continued from page 1.)

to be on his feet. "I have been warned that my life is at stake", said he, "but I have come even at that risk. I am ready to defend myself even physically". So saying he dramatically enough produced a revolver from his attache case. Wild confusion then set in and the meeting had to be dissolved by the police. But then the audience admired the courage of C.P. in attending the meeting even at the risk of grave personal danger. A man of lesser mental structure would never have dared such a thing.

The result of the elections showed that he had Non-Brahmins, His ambition to be on the top was, however, thwarted. This was, perhaps, a spectacular and only defeat in his public career, if defeat it is. But "C.P." does not hate the Non-Brahmins. He told Montagu that he did not want any separate protective representation for the Brahmins.

WILLINGDON'S CABINET

In 1923 "C.P." was made an Executive Councillor, and was given the law portfolio. Lord Willingdon was Governor and his "happy family" of Cabinet members were all Justicites besides Britons. The demon of communal feeling ran high even within the four walls of the Cabinet chamber. "C.P.'s" presence there was anethma to his Indian colleagues. They did not want a genius there. But Lord Willingdon understood everything clearly. Diplomat that he was, he made matters smooth for every one and maintained the reputation of his Cabinet as his "happy family".

When Lord Willingdon left Madras in 1924 "C.P." lost a great friend. Lord Gosh succeeded him as Governor. When he arrived, the wheels of Non-Brahmin mischief were set in motion once again. Attempts were made to prejudice the mind of the new Governor, but I do not know whether that genial Jew ever took to heart the maledictions presented to him against "C.P.' Pretty soon Lord Goschen understood matters in their true order. The superior brain, the rare tact, the vast mental resourcefulness, the capacity for hard work, the devotion to duty, the gift of lucid statement and breadth of comprehension, the charming manners, all of which "C.P." possessed in abundance impressed Lord Goschen a great deal. They became great friends on the basis of a perfect understanding of each other.

"C.P's" law membership in Madras was marked with great success. To his lasting credit stands two important legislations which benefitted mankind, in South India. They are the Mettur project and the Pykara scheme. The former irrigates 200,000 acres of once barren land and the latter gives electricity power to a large area.

Leaving the Madras Cabinet at the expiry of his term of office he went to the Legislative Assembly, worked with the Butler Enquiry Committee and held office as Law Member to the Government of India for a term. Once again he sought electionfi, this time for the Council of State. He was elected and when he went to the Committee Council of Elders, he was offered the office of Commerce Member for a time. Now there were perhaps no more steps for him to climb up the official ladder in the Indian capital. So he came down south and became Constitutional Adviser to Travancore.

Outside India his work as a delegate to the League of Nations and the Round Table Conference is commendable. He was also the Indian delegate at the world Economic Conference in 1933.

ADVISER TO TRAVANCORE

As the Constitutional Adviser, he ably represented the interests of Travancore in the various conferences in India and England, called in connection with the new reforms. He put Travancore on the map by raising her importance, initiated her young ruler into the intricacies of State and administration and guided him to effect many reforms in the State. In spite of all that a certain element in Travancore continued to agitate that a Constitutional Advisor on a salary of four thousand a month was quite unnecessary at a time the State suffered badly from a drastic agricultural depression. "C.P." was equal to the occasion. The people's desire must be met. If they were not conscious of the good work he was doing for the State, he was no more anxious to hold office either. He resigned. Still he continued to be Standing Counsel for the State as he is to so many others to-day.

It appears that the Indian States are incapable of producing able statesmen these days. They seem to be getting their administrators from British India. With the exception of Mysore you find the Dewans in many important States, an imported product. Krishnamachariar in Baroda, Shanmukham Chetty in Cochin, Hydari in the Nizam's Dominions and Habibulla in Travancore are all outsiders. It may be that these States want the best men to govern affairs. If that is so, "C.P." becoming Dewan of Travancore is all to that State's benefit. The Dewanship is not an important enough position for this remarkable man who has occupied every coveted office open to Indians, save a Governorship. He now goes to Travancore to make her more important in the eyes of India, to give his brain and services to better the lot of the people and also, perhaps, to answer the challenges of some Travancoreans who once scorned that the four thousand rupees he drew every month until a year ago was all unnecessary. His useful work ahead to the State will be the only answer to that challenge, I hope. When the appointment was anounced "C.P." told pressmen that the principal object he had at heart in accepting the job was to assist the Maharaja to relieve agricultural depression in the State and, then, to carry out a scheme of industrialization.

FRIEND OF AGRICULTURISTS

"C.P's" talents to tackle the peasant problems will never be disputed by those who have known him at close quarters. Three years ago when I went to call on him, his charming son Pattabiram a coming lawyer in Madras, showed me round his home the "Grove". Within the large compound is situated a huge cattle shed where I noticed a number of healthy cows and bulls. "Father takes a good deal of interest in cattle" he told me. He also mentioned that "C.P." had a special pleasure in every now and then paying visit to his farms in Tanjore and study the farmer's problems at first hand. Later, when I was shown the spacious private library he maintains. I came across a number of authoritative volumes on farming and marketing problems. Knowing all these, I have the confidence that "C.P's" mission to Travancore as an expert who is expected to set his hands to relieve agricultural depression, will be attended by some amout of success. His work is worth watching. At the same time industrialization of the State at a rapid pace must necessarily remain a distant dream. True, the country has vast unexplored resources, as the Dewan points out, but then I wonder whether the people will move on with the times so soon. Here and there a factory or furance may be made to spring up but large scale industrialization of the State will be a marvel which must be wtached.

Besides all these laudable motives, "C. P." goes to Travancore with a practical affection for the young Maharajah. He wants to serve him as best as he could, so that Travancore may achieve a great place in the country and thereby the name of her young ruler glorified.

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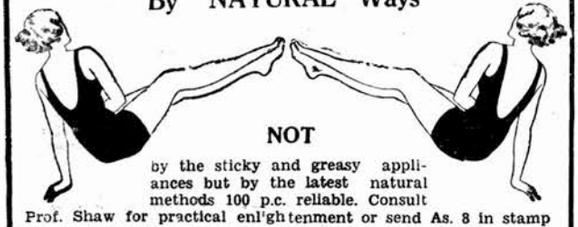

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Spanish Woman Patriot Holds Parisians Spell-bound

La Pasionaria, Idol Of Working Classes Appeals For French Sympathy In Spanish People's Fight For Liberty And Democracy

"Aeroplanes for Spain." Twenty times in the evening the cry went up from thousands of people and echoed through the vast Velodrome d'Hiver. Thirty thousand people—many of whom had lined up in the queques two hours before the beginning of the meeting—had come to hear La Pasionaria, the woman deputy for Oviedo and idol of the Spanish working classes, writes the Paris correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

Long before the meeting had opened every inch of space in the galleries round the vast cycling track had been taken. The platform was draped in the colours of Republican Spain—red, yellow, and purple,—and above it were huge numerous French and Spanish flags. A steamer across the whole back of the hall said, "Aeroplanes and guns for Spain." A brass band in front of the platform was playing Spanish and French songs and the "International."

There were at first several French speakers—M. Belin, representing the trade unions; M. Marty, the Communist deputy, and several others, as well as a young man representing the Catalan militia.

"LA PASIONARIA" DESCRIBED

They all demanded the reason of the "blockade" against the Spanish Government and against the "sansculottes" of Spain who were fighting for the freedom of Spain as well as the freedom of Europe while Hitler and Mussolini were supplying the rebels with endless war material. Twenty-four Italian aeroplanes had again been landed at Vigo according to the latest news, and, they said, while this was going on the French Government was refusing to raise the embargo and to do anything for the Spanish people. There were cries of "Shame."

The arrival of La Pasionaria at the meeting was greeted with frantic cheering. She was a tall woman, wearing a plain black dress, with a calm and sad face —one of the finest faces one had ever seen. This miner's wife, with her hair turning grey, had all the noble beauty of the Basque race. When she smiled she smiled sadly and with some bitterness. How absurdly unlike the female ogre of the "Action Francaise" who had bitten a priest to death in a public square in Madrid—one of the thousands of lies told by the reactionary press.

Numerous delegations carrying flowers crowded round La Pasionaria. She was visibly moved by so much devotion and fondly kissed women and little children who brought her the bouquets and wreaths. Many women had tears in their eyes.

A WONDERFUL SPEAKER

She then spoke. She spoke in Spanish. Few people in the audience understood exactly what she said, but the effect of her speech was overwhelming. It was the most beautiful voice ever heard on any French public platform; it had the mellow tone of a viola. She never screamed; her modulations and her transitions from soft to loud were gentle and scarcely perceptible; but the anguish in her voice when she spoke of the men now dying in Irun, the bitter irony when she spoke of the generals, the anger when she mentioned Hitler and Mussolini, the pathos when she appealed to France and the French people, whose battle was being fought by the Spanish Republicans—all these emotions communicated themselves to the spellbound audience.

And then she appealed to the women of France and begged them to realise that the Spanish boys who were dying for liberty were also dying for France and for the peace of Europe and that they must be helped, and that bravery, however great, was helpless against tanks and aeroplanes and armoured cars. This woman was clearly speaking for the men who at that very moment were fighting against overwhelming odds at Irun and for the men and women who had been massacred at Badajoz and in general for the people suffering from this terrible war.

INDUCEMENT TO THE MOORS

"Unarmed, our people with their heroism as their only weapon can now fight only with the weapons they have captured from the rebels," she said. "These rebels have massacred the whole population of Badajoz. At Baena they have massacred 270 out of its 500 inhabitants. In small villages petrol has been poured over houses and the people within have been burned alive.

"The Spanish people will win," La Pasionaria cried, "for they are fighting for an ideal; but while they have felt all along the sympathy of the French people they were deeply grieved to see that the Government of French Republic—of the country of freedom and revolution—would not help the legitimate Government of Spain. Women of France, beware! It is Spain to-day, but it may be your turn to-morrow. Help us so that your men may give us arms. Heroism is not enough in this struggle against the aeroplanes and guns of the Fascist rebels. We are defending liberty and peace; give us guns and aeroplanes for our struggle."

AUDIENCE'S RESPONSE

Like one man the whole audience rose, crying "Aeroplanes for Spain!" "Aeroplanes for Spain!"

A minute's silence was then observed for the men killed by the rebels. The band played the Spanish and French anthems and the International. It was announced that the workers of the Brandt armaments works near Paris had decided to send ten guns and 50,000 shells to the Government forces—if only they could get them across.

La Pasionaria asked that the flowers that had been given to her be hung on the Mur des Federes, where the fighters of the Paris Commune were shot in 1871.

Later at night several 'buses coming from the meeting drove down the Grands Boulevards, and from these 'buses the people shouted "Aeroplanes for Spain!"

This evening, while the evening papers were being sold announcing in large headlines the fall of Irun, a demonstration of some 50,000 people in favour of the Spanish Republicans took place in La Place de la Republique, in the district of Eastern Paris, where in February, 1934, six Communists were killed and 200 injured in street battles with the police during their protest demonstration against the "Fascist coup" of February 6.

The crowd carried flags and banners, and shouting "Aeroplanes for Spain!" marched past the statue of the Republic decorated with wreaths and Spanish flags. The original plan was to hold this demonstration outside the Spanish Embassy, but this was prohibited by the Government.

Spanish flags were displayed at this evening's demonstration, and the banners were all directed against the "blockade." "Down with the blockade!" one of them said; "Non-intervention was the cause of Badajoz"; and so on. With clenched fists the men and women filed past the statue of the Republic crying "Aeroplanes for Spain!" and "Down with the Fascist murderers!"

LEOPARD MEN OF CONGO

Witchcraft Still Flourishing All Over Africa

That witchcraft is still practised to-day was made clear at a conference at Louvain of 300 missionaries who met specially to study the problem.

Remarkable stories were told of charms, amulets, spells, evil eyes, potions, cauldrons and satanism.

In spite of the efforts of Europeans, said the Rev. Dom Maur Peleman, two kinds of sorcerers still exercise great power in North Transvaal.

The "Mulol," or night sorcerer, casts spells on enemies, "heals" stricken herds, and ends droughts.

The 'Valvi" spends all his time in practising black magic. "Counter-sorcerers" use witchcraft to protect the inhabitants against the spells of the "Mulois" and the "Valvis."

The most cruel form of sorcery is found among the Bantu population of the Province of Staleyville, in Belgian Congo, said Professor Moeller, honorary Vice-Governor of Congo, dealing with "The Aniotos," or Leopard-Men.

Covered with leopard-skins and armed with long, sharp steel nails like leopard's claws, the Aniontos creep at night upon their victims and kill them while they sleep.

Despite the efforts of the Belgian authorities, including mass hangings, to uproot the sect the activities of the Leopard-Men have increased in recent years.

Revenue is one motive for the murders, but in most cases they kill under the influence of a sorcerer's spell.—"News Chronicle."

LIBRARY LENDS TOYS

Children's playthings are loaned like books from a novel "Toy Loan Library" now in operation in Los Angeles, Calif. Used and broken toys contributed to library are clean and repaired, and then loaned to poor children. Each toy is thoroughly sterilized when returned.

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IS THE WORLD GOING TO DOGS?

A Professor's Prognostication

(By N. J.)

Dismal Folk

Those big professors are as a rule awfully disma folk! The long years which they spend in the pursuit of knowledge make them progressively long-faced, and one sometimes feels that even their deep erudition is but an ill recompense for their lack of cheerfulness. Too much burning of the midnight oil makes the gloomy and morose and sunshine and mirth are wellnigh lost upon them. Their learning sits upon them too heavily, and they gradually grow into Jeremiahs always foretelling the doom of the world. They become constitutionally incapable of noticing the silver lining in the clouds, and at every possible opportunity they will inflict upon the world their pessimistic prognostications!

Going To Dogs

One of their tribe, Prof. F. J. C. Hearnshaw, who is a professor of history at the London University, recently regaled his audience at the British Empire Society with various cimmerian observations of his. He deplored the fact that the world is going to dogs (it always is, from the time of Tacitus and Livy?), and referred to the modern relaxation of moral standards. "Another feature of this moral and spiritual bewilderment is the development of the cult of the irrational. Bax and Stravinsky have gone too far. They are definitely and positively ugly and Epstein and some of the Surrealists are definitely obscure.' The good Don particularly bemoaned the decline of the Victorian middle classes. Said he, 'I used to think that the middle class began at one end with the House of Lords, and ended at the other with the people who could just keep out of the work-house. But nowadays that is too wide. Many of the peers are going to the workhouse, and many inhabitants of the workhouse are receiving peerages."

The Old Bean

Don't cry irreverently, 'And why not?' For, for all their gloominess, these remarks have a certain delightful naivete about them. And better still is to follow. Having expatiated on the fact that the world to-day has grown bad-mannered, morally lax, and irrational, Prof. Hearnshaw made a very original hit in support of his views. "I cannot conceive anyone in the year 1910', thundered the professor, "calling his father 'an Old Beam'!" So we see now what has aroused the ire of the good old bean,—I beg his pardon! He cannot obviously bear to be called a bean, and he has not possibly reconciled himself even to the fact of his having grown old. To be habitually addressed by one's own progeny as an 'Old Bean' is according to Prof. Hearnshaw, the crowning indignity of one's life, the high-water-mark of humiliation, and the final and conclusive evidence that the word IS going to the dogs. I can almost hear him muttering King Lear's lines: How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is, to have a thankless child"! They call me an old bean— me — me .....

Modes Of Address

It would, indeed, be an interesting exercise to trace the various modes of address employed by children throughout the ages towards their parents, and to draw certain deductions from them. Going back only a century, we find the very formal 'Sir' being 'de rigeur' in all the good homes of the 'prim and grim' Victorian era. Then came 'Papa,' with its dimunitive Pa, which is yet used in certain old-fashioned families. At the end of the first decade of this century 'Daddy' had already ousted 'Papa'. This change appeared so revolutionary then, that the London "Times" was moved to write a leader on the subject noting that 'Papa' had gone out, and that 'Daddy' had come in, and that 'Daddy is all that is indulgent and jolly!"

Family Freedom

Some other writers of the day, however, did not take such a complacent view of the situation, but unequivocally condemned the new-fangled 'Daddy,' even as Prof. Hearnshaw is chastising the 'old bean' to-day. It was said that 'while Papa might have treated his children as nuisances, Daddy is too much inclined to treat them as pets.' 'Daddy' soon was docked into 'Dad'; and from 'Dad' into the 'Old Bean' is, of course, a very modern development, testifying, if I may say so, to the post-war notions of family freedom. It may be stated here that 'Pop' is mainly an American institution, and though it may look as derogatory as old bean to Prof. Hearnshaw, it may do him good to note that even President Roosevelt is known as Pop in the bosom of his family.

'You Ass !'

I may well close this causerie with the following observation of a correspondent. 'Over the card-table the other day, I heard a grown-up daughter address her mother as "You Ass!" There was a pause while the older people present tried to look as if they were accustomed to that sort of thing. Then the daughter said "Sorry, but you really are, you know ——"

The correspondent sapiently adds that even this moderate apology would become superfluous within a few years!

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"MARIANA'S MADNESS"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am quite satisfied with Miss Bertha de Menezes Brangaza's reply that her short story "Mariana's Madness" was a mere friction and it did not relate to any real person. In adjusting this story I did not mean nor it was my intention whatever to criticise Miss Bertha or her short seories which, on the contrary, I read with great interest and appreciation knowing well her talents and skill as a brilliant writer. My adjustment, I must confess, was a simple outcome of coincided facts with those of real madness of "Mariambai" of Cavorim and this dead woman being a co-relative, I in a fair manner adjusted he story, and I submit that it did not call for an aggressive rejoinder by your correspondent "Cassimir."—Yours, etc.

INASIS CAETANO ANTAO.

II.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I read the short story "Mariana's Madness" with rapt attention. It carried me back to my native land to drink deep the beauty of nature, but the spirit of Marina pervaded the entire atmosphere bringing back to mind the life of mad Marina whose familiar figure was before my eyes. It was the genius of the writer that was responsible for the vivid description of Marina's madness—many are called but few are chosen—therefore I congratulate Miss Braganza and wish her success.

I presume that the short story "Marina's Madness" convinced the writer of the criticism that it referred to the dead woman, because Miss Braganza is from Chandor, the mad woman Marina or Mariambai lived in that village, the white chapel on the hill exists at Chandor and finally the W. I. P. Rly., station Chandor, where this woman offered many a bunch of flowers to lady travellers. There are scenes lead one to believe that it referred to the dead woman Mariana or Mariambai. Has Miss Braganza any motive? I find none; but without agitation there is no redress and to protest is man's right. Mr. Antao is, perhaps, satisfied with Miss Braganza's reply that her short stories are products of mere fiction.

A conditional criticism has given rise to aggressive rejoinder. Infectum Redii Non Protest Quod Factum Est. A short story is considered as a work of fiction; but when the plot, place and name coincide with real ones there is bound to be controversy, which must be cleared without any hostile attitude.—Yours etc.,

CHANDRAPUR.

III

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—With reference to the article published in your widely read issue of Sunday the 13th instant., under the above caption contributed by "Cassimir", I myself hail from the same village 'X' (Cavorim) and knew Mariambai and her madness and I can truthfully say that on reading the story of Miss Bertha de Menezes Braganza my mind was at once drawn to those unmistakeble scenes connected with this village and the real side life story of Mariambai that I knew of, and I am sure that many of your readers acquainted with the facts of Mariambai's life must have recognised the heroine of the story as no other person than that now dead Mirambai. Some of the scenes depicted in the story such as Mariambai making her abode at the particular Railway station shed, etc., etc., cannot by any stretch of imagination be regarded by any one knowing the village 'X' and Mariambai of that place as mere imaginary artistic background of the story.

I feel that in absence of Miss Bertha de Menezes Braganza making it clear in the first instance that her story and the persons named therein were fictions as all the writers of such stories do, and the fact that the narrative was so realistic of the actual life of real Mirambai of the village 'X', your correspondent I.C. Antao was more than justified in treating the story as alluding to real Mariambai and it goes to his credit in refuting it in dignified manner compared to the offensive outburst of your correspondent "Cassimir". I must in fairness to Miss Bertha de Menezes Braganza say that the reply given by her was just and proper as one would expect.

Your correspondent "Cassimir" cannot be unaware that even in case of fictitious stories, if they happen to confide with the real personages, the authors according to British law are liable for action for libel by aggrieved parties, and I feel sure that the story of Miss Bertha de Menezes Braganze though fictitious fully covered the four corners of the life of Mariambai of village Cavorim Chandor.

I am not concerned here with the motives of Miss Braganza nor do I accuse her of deliberately basing her story to malign anyone, but my object in writing this is to uphold the right of the public to ventilate their views on stories that appear in the press, when they affect them without raising tempers as exhibited by your correspondent "Cassimir".—Yours, etc.

UNANIMOUS.

The Consolation Prize Of Rs. 500

(Continued from page 34)

AKOLA

58 MAKAN KASEN HARIDAS,
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Tajna Peth.
AKOLA.

BADNERA

59 ABDUL SATTAR,
C/o Ellahibux, Retired Guard,
BADNERA,
Dist. Amraoti.

BARAD

60 RATANSHI JIVRAJ,
Avat Mahal,
Sawkar Peth,
BARAD.

BAROI

61. D. G. TRIVEDI,
Baroda Street Press,
BARODA.

BULSAR

62 BHIMBHAI D. DESAI,
Pleader,
Dhobi Wad,
BULSAR.

63 G. V. MISTRI,
Luhar Tekro,
BULSAR.

64 KHANDUBHAI KALYANJI
DESAI,
Bulsar-Pardi,
BULSAR.

BHIMAVARAM

65 B. S. SURYA PRAKASARAO,
N. L. C. M. High School,
BHIMAVARAM,
W. G. Dist.

BHUSAWAL

66. H. A. WHITAKER,
Menizes Building,
BHUSAWAL (E. K.)

BHUJ (CUTCH)

67 KHOJA ABDULHUSSEIN
JANMAHOMED CHAMDAWALLA
BHUJ (Cutch).

68 THAKKAR MOTIRAM
VELJEE VARADIAWALLA,
Shop,
Nani Bazzar,
Suthri,
ABDASA (Cutch).

69 MEMON HASAM,
SALEMAHOMED,
Vokhra Falio,
aBHUJ (Cutch).

70 A. A. RAWALLA.
Shroff Bazzar,
BHUJ (Cutch).

BROACH

71 CHUNILAL KALIDAS
SETHNA,
Lallubhoy Chakla,
BROACH.

72 Mrs. AMU A. MOTIWALLA,
Javahir Bazzar,
BROACH.

BERAR

73 S. M. MEHTA,
General Cloth Merchant,
BANOSA,
Post Daryapur (Berar).

CALCUTTA

74 KURBANHUSSEIN A.
BROACHWALLA,
85A, Clive Street,
CALCUTTA.

75 ABBASBHAI JIVAJI,
C/o Kamrudin Hasanjee,
85, Radha Bazzar,
CALCUTTA.

76 SARUPCHAND GULABCHAND,
12-1, Govindhar Lane,
CALCUTTA.

CHANDA

77 BIBHARANI ROY,
C/o M. S. C. Roy,
CHANDA, C. P.

DHARWAR

78 M. R. GATTONDE,
Saptapur.
DHARWAR.

DOHAD

79 RAMANLAL R. DESAI,
Asst. Station Master,
Tayeb Building,
Near Station,
DOHAD.

GADAG

80 R. C. GORDON,
P. W. Inspector,
M. & S. M. Rly.,
GADAG.

HARDA

81 TRIBENIBAI,
C/o J. P. Sharma,
Line Mohalla,
HARDA (C. P.).

HUBLI

82 M. I. ADHONI,
Clerk, Bharat Mill,
HUBLI.

83 S. S. ASPAT,
C/o M. L. Gurjal,
Chitguppy Hospital,
HUBLI.

84 N. S. TENDULKAR,
Mill Quarters,
Bharat Mills.
HUBLI

85 N. D. NAIK.
Bharat Mills,
HUBLI

86 T. G. BABLESHWAR.
Bharat Mills
HUBLI.

HINGOLI

87 MD. JAQUBMUNIM,
C/o Khoja Seth Bhandaly
Sadar Bazar,
HINGOLI (N. S. Rly.)

JALNA

88 H. N. KANTHALE,
Messrs. Volkart Bros., Agency,
JALNA.

JALGAON

89 LAXMIKANT & SONS,
C/o Bengarji Keshavji,
JALGAON (Khandesh).

90 KOTHARI BROS.,
Topiwalla,
Three Kandil,
JALGAON.

91 THAKORELAL CHAGANLAL
ZAVERI,
The Jalgaon Electric
Supply Co., Ltd.,
JALGAON.

KATHIAWAR

BANTWA

92 JANMAHOMED ALIMAHO-
MED BRAHMACHARI,
BANTWA.

BHAYAWADAR

93 S. M. BAVABHAI,
Motor Store.
BHAYAWADAR.

BHAVNAGAR

94 PATEL DAYALAL,
LALLUBHOY.
Wood Merchant,
BHAVNAGAR.

GONDAL

95 A. GANI MUSABHOY,
Gundala Sheri,
Moto Falio,
GONDAL.

96 KESHAVJI PRAMANAND
GOHIL,
Kadia Line,
GONDAL.

97 GAFFAR VALIMAMED
KASAM GAJIAYANI,
Haveli Sheri,
GONDAL.

98 KHUSHALCHAND
SHOMCHAND DHULIA,
Bhagwatsinghji Printing Press,
GONDAL.

99 USMAN AYULABDUL KARIM,
Sethna Old House,
End of Bava Baug.
GONDAL.

JAMNAGAR

100 H. J. BHAGAT,
Newspaper Agent,
JAMNAGAR.

101 LOUIS S. D'SOUZA
Jamnadas M. Baxi & Co.,
JAMNAGAR.

102 VANAD MANSUKH SAVJI,
Swami Naran Building,
End of Bedi,
JAMNAGAR.

JUNAGAD

103 PANWALLA SULEMAN
MUSSA MANSUR,
Sukhnath Road,
JUNAGADH.

104 M. K. DARUWALLA,
Sukhnath Road,
JUNAGADH.

MAHUWA

105 J. J. DAWOOD,
Jariwalla Building,
Bhadrod Gate,
MAHUWA (Kathiawar).

106 S. M. VIRJI,
C/o Dawood Pardhan Building,
MAHUWA.

PALANPUR

107 V. J. MODI,
C/o J. H. Modi,
Post Office,
PALANPUR.

108 H. M. BARODAWALLA,
Najampura.
PALANPUR.

109 VASANTLAL POPATLAL
MEHTA,
C/0 Popatlal Mohanlal Mehta,
The Nawab Printing Works,
DEESA (Palanpur).

110. ABDULHUSSEIN SALEBHOY
CHUNAWALLA,
NIJAMPURA, Palanpur.

111. HATEMBHOY MOHAMED-
ALLY TOPIWALLA,
KAMALPURA, Palanpur.

112. B.N. LOKHUNDWALLA,
NIJAMPURA, Palanpur.

RAJKOT.

113. BEHEN MUKTA TAPULAL
ZALA,
Shidiwari Sheri,
VASRAMHAR OLD DELA,
RAJKOT.

114. JENTILAL TAPULAL ZALA,
Tapu Popat Shop,
Near Rajparana Guest House,
RAJKOT.

115. TAPULAL POPUTLAL ZALA,
Near Rajparana Guest House,
RAJKOT.

116. LABHSHANKER MOHANLAL
C/o Mohanlal D. Kothari,
Para Bazaar, RAJKOT.

117. NAVALSHANKER PRABHA-
SHANKER BODHANI,
Bodhani Sheri, RAJKOT CITY.

118. P. MAGANLAL & CO.,
Mochi Tapu Popat Shop,
Near Rajpara Guest House,
RAJKOT.

SARDARGADH.

119 ADAM ABDUL LATIF
MUSSA LALPURIA,
Husseinpura, SARDARGADH.
JAMNAGAR

120 CHAGANLAL REVA-
SHANKER BAROTE,
Harbhole Cycle & Light
Stores,
JAMNAGAR.

SHAPUR (Soreth).

121. LUHAR VITHALJI DEVJI,
Near Govt. School,
SHAPUR (Soreth).

122. MULJI GIRDHAR
Flour Mill,
SHAPUR, (Soreth).

123. GORDHAN SHAVJI OZA,
SHAPUR (Sodeth).

124. SETH NARANDAS KALIDAS,
Anda Bazaar, SHAPUR,
(Soreth).

125. LUHAR NARSINGH CHA-
GANLAL VAGHELA,
SHAPUR (Soreth).

VELA.

126. KASAMBHOY VIRJI,
Custom Office, VELA,
(Kathiawar).

VIRAMGAUM.

127. Dr. VENI MADHAV,
VIRAMGAUM.

VANKANER.

128. Miss SUSHILA,
C/o T. K. Patel,
Bahuchraji Sheri, VANKANER.

129. GANDALAL PANACHAND
SETH,
Amar Road, VANKANER.

KARWAR.

130. R. D. SHANBHAG,
B.O.C. Petrol Agency,
KARWAR, N. Kanara.

KARACHI.

131. A. R. ASHER,
Merchant, Miriya Road,
KARACHI CITY.

132. KHAPI AMARSHI RAMJI,
Merchant, Khodi Garden,
Murad Khan Rd., KARACHI.

133. FAZALBHOY YUSUFALI
RAWALLA,
C/o Sadakali Adamji Daru-
walla, Mahomedshaw Street,
Napier Road, KARACHI.

KHANDWA.

134. S. S. SHUKLA,
Ramganj, Budhwara Market,
KHANDWA.

LUCKNOW.

135. MAHOMEDALI GULAM-
HUSEIN,
Shansha Mahal,
Gola Ganj, LUCKNOW.

136. KARUMALI A. MISTRI,
Shansha Mahal, Gola Ganj,
LUCKNOW.

137. B. BOBA SINGH,
Suder Bazaar, SUDUR,
LUCKNOW.

MANGALORE.

138. Miss Y. MEERABAI,
C/o Y. Mangesh Rao,
Juliet House,
MANGALORE (S.K.).

MALEGAON.

139. GUNPAT BHAVSAR,
Bazaar, MALEGAON,
(Nasik District).

MYSORE.

140. SREEKANTIAH
Behind Prasanna Rama Man-
diram, Devaraja Mohalla,
MYSORE.

141. Miss LAKHSHMI,
1112, Chamundi Extension,
MYSORE.

NADIAD.

142. KANTILAL JASBHOY,
Kakar Khad Bari, NADIAD.

143. BABUBHOY MANIBHOY,
Kakar Khad Bari, NADIAD.

PETLAD.

144. MOTIBAI SAPURJI PATEL,
PETLAD.

POONA.

145. CHAMPAKLAL GOKULDAS,
215, Rawiwar Peth, POONA 2.

RAIPUR.

146. MUKULRANIDAS,
Head Mistress B. G. School,
RAIPUR.

147. NARAYANJI DAMJI,
C/o Baboo Damji Shivjee,
RAIPUR.

148. BABOO DAMJI SHIVJEE,
Phaphadih, RAIPUR.

149. RANCHOD BHANJI,
Bensley Road, RAIPUR.

150. R. HIRJEE BHAI,
Bensley Road, RAIPUR.

RANDER.

151. BISHMILLA CYCLE MART,
Panch Hatdi Road, RANDER.

SHIMOGA.

152. Mrs. M. MANJAPPA,
T.S. Motor Service,
SHIMOGA.

SHENCOTTAH.

153. PARAMESHWARA IYER,
S.M. 101, East Street,
SHENCOTTAH (S.I. Rly.)

SECUNDERABAD.

154. N. RAGHAVENDRA RAO,
6136, Regimental Bazaar,
SECUNDERABAD (Dn.).

SURAT.

155. VITHALDAS VANMALIDAS
Furniture Merchant, SURAT.

156. N. G. PANDIT,
Parsee Technical Institute,
Majura Gate, SURAT.

157. DAHYABHOY KHANDU-
BHOY GOPALJI,
Nyol, SURAT DISTT.
T.V. Railway.

TIRUPATI.

158. DULIPATI RAMACHANDRA
RAO,
97, Mitta Street,
TIRUPATI.

UJJAIN.

159. EBRAHIM KHANALI BHA-
GOORVALLA,
Sabji Mandi, UJJAIN.

160. KHANALI KARIMBHOY,
Near Bohra Roza, UJJAIN.

161. DARJI RAGHAVJI PITAM-
BAR,
Chalipura, UJJAIN.

VERWALA

162. THAKKAR NARAN DHOKA,
Garbi Chowk,
VERWALA, J. D Rly.

WARDHA

163. SHEIKH MAHBOOB VETY,
Compounder, ARVI,
(Dist. Wardha).

164. Dr. S. K. VAIDYA
WARDHA.

165. PARMAR PREMJI LALU,
Bhid Bazaar Hotel,
SAUG R

166 MAZHER HUSAIN,
C/o Yusufali Admalji
Merchant,
SAUGOR.

THE MARCH OF SCIENCE

NO MORE SERVANT PROBLEM?

"Wonder House" On Exhibition In New York

Ease and convenience for persons lacking domestic servants and spare time were revealed in a "wonder house," on exhibition at New York.

There was an electric range which turned itself off when a roast was done to a crisp, doors that opened without being touched to admit housewives with armfuls of dishes, and illuminated keyholes for husbands arriving home late after lodge meetings.

In the nursery an electric eye set off a series of chimes when any one approached the baby's cradle, and a burglar alarm buzzed when the window near the cradle was opened, to make it difficult for kidnappers. When closest doors were opened, lights immediately flashed on inside.

An electrically-operated goldfish bowl with floodlights and an underwater air fountain required only one change of water each month.

WONDERS OF SCIENCE

METEORS AID WIRELESS

One would scarcely think a "shooting-star," or meteor, could be of any practical use to us on earth. Yet it is a fact that meteors are not only useful, but, to some extent, essential to mankind.

Especially is this so in man's latest conquest—sending messages about the earth in long hops: in other words, in long-distance wireless.

What makes it possible for us to send radio messages over great distances is the fact that, forty miles above the earth, the atmosphere is such that electrical impulses are readily conducted.

What gives the atmosphere this characteristic? Chiefly, it is electrified by ultra-violet rays from the sun.

But Japanese experts have recently discovered another reason. They found that meteors play an important part in charging the upper atmosphere with electricity and making long-distance wireless possible.

The discovery was made when the Leonid Meteors last visited the earth.

ROCKET GOES 30 MILES UP

New York Scientist Hopes For 1000 M. P. H. Speed

A small grey-haired man, working in a New York laboratory, has solved the greatest problem facing the future of human flight.

He has discovered how to build a rocket 'plane that can be flown under full control.

Professor A. C. Goddard is his name, says the New York correspondent of the "Sunday Express".

He formed a theory that the future of man's conquest of the air lay in rocket flight.

He turned his lively brain to the study of rockets, and soon learned that all the experimental rocket aircraft built had one great fault.

They couldn't be controlled. Once set off they flew anywhere—some straight up, others in a great curve, others falling and running along the ground.

He solved the problem. He made a rocket that flew where he wanted it to go. Several flights have been made, some straight up through the stratosphere to heights of 30 miles.

His invention is simple. A gyroscopic control throws the propelling force through a series of jets. If the rocket leans to the left the force is thrown out of jets at the left bringing it upright again.

1,000 M.P.H.

These jets work on a circular control so that they have full command in every direction.

Goddard intends to start construction of a full size rocket ship as soon as he has concluded his experiments.

He believes that rocket 'planes could achieve 1,000 m.p.h. or more in the upper stratosphere, rising gently to it, and not using full acceleration at once. The great acceleration might injure the passengers.

The professor thinks that the future of long distance travel is in this type of flight. The Atlantic could be crossed in three hours, the world circumnavigated in a day.

SKY REVEALS MORE CONSTELLATIONS

Are there stars in the heavens closer than any now known—hidden from us only by their dimness? Is the sky peopled with whole unknown constellations?

Dr. C. W. Hetzler, of Yerkes Observatory, Chicago, working with specially sensitised photograph plates, has discovered a new class of stars, whose inner heat has died down to a point which makes them invisible on an ordinary plate.

He told the American Astronomical Society that these stars had a temperature of only 1,000 degrees Centigrade, instead of 2,000 degrees—the coolest hitherto known.

Being so dim these stars must be fairly close to the earth, and Dr. Hetzler is now systematically photographing the sky to see whether there are stars closer to our solar system than Alpha Centauri, now regarded as our nearest neighbour.—"News Chronicle."

FROZEN MILK FOR BABIES

To preserve milk from nursing mothers while it is being transported and handled, a New York child-welfare organization has adopted the odd expedient of freezing it into solid cylinders.

Poured into sterilized moulds that are packed in "dry ice," the milk freezes solid in less than two minutes and, if kept at a low temperature, can be transported and held for considerable periods of time without spoiling. Laboratory tests have shown that the fluid loses none of its beneficial qualities through the freezing process, and the solid form makes it easy to handle in a sanitary manner. In the photograph at the left, a laboratory worker is shown filling the sterilized molds with milk from a syringe.—"Popular Science."

CAMERA TO MAKE STAR ATLAS

Using a 2-1|2-ton battery of astronomical cameras, G. W. Cook, Philadelphia amateur astronomer, plans to make a photographic atlas of the heavens, says "Popular Science." The equipment comprises a cluster of three cameras, the largest of which utilizes photographic plates almost two feet square. After completing the task of "shooting" the stars visible in the Northern Hemisphere, Cook plans to move his apparatus to South Africa to photograph the southern sky. A guiding telescope fitted with a four-inch lens is used to aim the cameras and to check the operation of an electric motor which automotically turns the apparatus so that it can be kept in time with the rotation of the earth.

SHOE FITS LIKE A GLOVE

Resembling a glove, with its five fingers, a unique shoe recently displayed at a convention of osteopaths provides a separate compartment for each toe of the foot. Greater comfort is claimed for the novel footwear by its designed, a practicing osteopath who believes that the construction of the human foot is such that individual sections for the toes permit a flexing, cushioning action impossible in the more cramped quarters of the normal, one-sectioned shoe.

VITAMINS IN SPAGHETTI

Spaghetti containing vitamins has been produced at the Moscow Vitamin Institute as the latest device for improving the Russian diet. Vitamin candy is already being manufactured on a large scale.

NEW WAY TO DECORATE BOOK EDGES

Marbleized decorative designs are easily applied to the edges of books with a new transfer paper which resembles decalcomania and is applied in much the same way. The book to be decorated is placed in a hand press and its edges rubbed with an alum solution. When this is absorbed, the selected transfer-paper design is placed face inward against the surface, moistened on the back with cold water, and pressed on firmly. The transfer paper is then carefully peeled off and the colourful design appears on the page ends. Unskilled workers using the new process are said to achieve results comparable to those obtained by hand methods.

GRASS JUICE AS TONIC

Grass juice squeezed from lawn clippings promotes health and growth, according to laboratory tests with rats just completed by Wisconsin scientists. The juice wa mixed with fresh milk.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

Forward Steps By Board Of Cricket Control

(By J. C. MAITRA)

In their recent meeting at Bhopal, the Board of Control for Cricket in India admitted two new provincial associations within its fold, namely the North West Frontier Province and Behar and rejected the application of Baroda as a separate association. I do not know on what grounds Baroda was refused admssion. It is likely that the Board of Control thought it wiser not to subdivide Gujarat again. I am, however, curious to know how the name of Nawanagar came to figure in the draw for the Ranji Trophy Tournament. Does it stand out of the Western India States and join Gujarat or has it a separate existence? Of course there can be no serious objection to its leaving the group of states and joining the Provincial Association. But on no account can it have an independent body outside these two. Then Baroda's claim becomes much stronger as a far bigger state.

Unnecessary Haste

The North West Frontier province is welcome to have a separate association of its own. What, then, becomes of the Northern India Association? Will it be amalgamated with the Southern Punjab and form the Punjab association? From the draw again I see that this has not geen done and it does not seem that it will be done. So the Punjab will have two associations, apart from the N.W.F.P.

I fail to understand why the Board of Control is in such a great hurry to increase the number of provincial association—especially in view of the fact that most of the existing associations are unable to stand on their own legs. As it is, they find it so difficult to meet their expenses in connection with their engagements in the all-India Championships. With divided strength and resources, they are sure to find it still more difficult to meet their obligations.

The management of the last tournament has left a sour taste to many of the participating associations. But for the financial assistance of the Board of Control now promised, several of them would have remained out of it this year, and the tournament stopped. Until the existing associations and the Inter-provincial tournament are well established, more associations should not be allowed to crop up.

Zones Re-Grouped

For the Ranji Trophy Tournament, the Zones have been re-grouped as follows:—

East:—Bengal and Assam, Central India, Rajputana and Bihar.

West:—Bombay, Sind, Maharashtra, Western India States, Gujarat and Nawanagar.

North:—Northern India, Southern Punjab, Delhi and District, United Provinces, and North West Frontier Province.

South: Madras, Mysore, Hyderabad and Central Provinces and Berar.

While the Zones have been grouped as above, the draw for each of the Zones does not seem to have been made yet. I expect it will be issued from the headquarters of the Board of Control ere long.

Final Rounds in Bombay

It has been decided by the Board that venues and dates of the Zones fixtures would be mutually arranged by the competing teams, and that all Zone fixutres must be completed by January 17, 1937. The dats and versuses for the semi-finals and the final have been fixed as follows:—North v. West at Bombay from January 29 to February 1. South v. East at Culcatta on same days. The final at Bombay to be played to a finish commencing from February 5.

I presume that Bombay has been honoured with the staging of the final and one of the semi-finals not only because she is the champion province but also because she is the centre of Indian Cricket. By staging these matches in Bombay, the Board of Control may well expect to avoid losses, if not make some money out of them. If the tournament is played off within scheduled time. I do not see why they should not fare better than they did on the last occasion. With the passage of time, this tournament is bound to grow in importance and popularity and then its financial success is bound to be assured.

Training of Umpires

I am glad to note that the Board of Control has at last realised the importance and necessity of having trained umpires for supervising important matches. They have appointed a Board of Examiners consisting of M. G. Salter, Capt. C. E. Neep and A. S. de Mello. I do not know the qualifications of these gentlemen for the above position. In order to create confidence among the examinees, the Board of Control should have appointed such men as have a vast experience of umpiring. I cannot, therefore, think of such a Committee without A. S. Davar, who has grown gray as an umpire in the Bombay Quadrangular. Among the youngermen, V. S. Dongre and J. Birtwistle, are also eminently fitted for the positions. I wonder how the Bombay representative, A. A. Jasdanwalla, could forget their names when the Board was formed.

Bhopal's Offer

Another important decision taken by the Board of Control was the question of importing foreign cricket coaches. In principle the proposal was accepted, and it was decided to bring out from England one or two coaches immediately for the use of the associations. It is worthy of note that the President has offered to assist materially in this matter by making the necessary funds available if the associations taking the services of the coaches are unable to contribute their full quota towards the entire cost. I need hardly say that this is a step in the right direction. The Nawab of Bhopal deserves to be highly complimented for his sporting and generous offer.

A Belated Decision

At long last the Board of Control has seen the necessity of enforcing the new l.-b.-w. rule in this country. As a wide awake body they should have brought it into force last year, especially in view of the England tour. If they had, perhaps Major C. K. Nayudu might have succeeded in mastering it by the time he left these shores and then his batting performances might have been much more spectacular and paying than they actually were. I have they have now learnt a lesson and will act with act with greater foresight and judgment in future.

Why Discourage?

The Rajputana Cricket Club of Ajmer has come into limelight again. They wanted to take out a team of promising colts from all parts of India last year for which Mr. S. C. Roy promised to pay Rs. 10,000 towards the expenses of the tour. They had gone so far as to arrange an itinerary for the tour. But they failed to secure the moral support of the Board of Control and the tour had to be cancelled. They applied again this year but with the same result. I do not understand why the Board of Control should fight shy of giving permission to private teams for touring abroad provided they offer satisfactory financial guarantees and of good behaviour on and off the field. It is clear that the Board of Control does not wish to encourage such private tours especially after the fate of their official team. But unless this is done, how could India reach "the top of the world?"

New Zealand Tour.

I am sure it is a matter of deep disappointment to the members of the Jamnagar Cricket Team and New Zealand that the tour of the former to the latter country has been cancelled by the Jam Saheb. The reason for it is that a severe famine has set in in this part of the country. And the Jam Saheb thought it wiser to devote the money which he had earmarked for this tour, for the amelioration of the distress of the famine-stricken people. The humanitarian cause had to give way to love of sport. Disappointing though it is to all concerned in the tour, I have no doubt they will all sympathise with his object. What however is a loss to the Jamnagar players is a gain to the Bombay Quadrangular. The latter was about to lose a large part of its interest this year owing to the impending absence of several of its prominent figures. Now the interest returns again.

FIVE MEN ARRESTED FOR ONE

NEW YORK.

Loud laughter (from all but the victims) is ringing round the States as the result of the keen detective work of the chief of police of a town which the American police authorities are trying to keep unnamed.

Six passengers—different poses of the same individual—were sent to him of a man "wanted" in different parts of America.

A few hours after receiving the picture, the police chief concerned telegraphed headquarters:

"Have arrested five of the men expect to have the sixth within few hours".

DE VALERA FACES BLINDNESS

The state of Mr. de Valera's eyes is causing new anxiety.

Five months ago he underwent an operation at the hands of Dr. Vogt, a Zurich specialist.

But recently the trouble has begun to recur, and there is now grave fear that he may lose the sight of both eyes completely.

Close friends of Mr. de Valera say that without the special tinted glasses, which he has worn ever since he left Zurich, Mr. de Valera is now blind.

DIED FOR LOVE

GDYNIA (Poland) (By Mail.)

Hearing that his sweetheart was about to marry his rival, a man of Niepoczno, a village two miles from Gdynia, has tried to hang himself with a rope made of her hair.

While the 18-year-old object of his affections was asleep, he stole into her room and cut off her long golden hair. He wove his into a rope.

Just as he was about to kick away the chair from under him, his sweetheart rushed into the room and saved him.

So moved was she by this proof of his affection, that she broke off her engagement with the other suitor and has now promised to marry the would be suicide.

CYPRUS: NEW BRITISH NAVAL BASE

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

It was anticipated a few months ago that Cyprus would be the new British naval base in the Eastern side of the Mediterranean. Sir Samuel Hoar'e recent visit to Palestine gives official seal to these rumours and speculations. Sir Samuel said:

"Great Britain's position in the Mediterranean from the naval point of view must be strengthened. Cyprus must take its place in the new picture.

The strategic importance of Haifa lies in the fact that it lies close to Turkey with whom initial conversations for a far-reaching Treaty of Alliance have just been started during King Edward's visit. It is close to Syria with which France will now enter into an alliance. It protects the Suez Canal and also near Haifa, the oil centre. The base will protect oil lines and also will receive supplies from these centres. —United Press.

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CONTRAFANT
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TOWARD BETTER HEALTH

MARTYRS IN MEDICINE

Pioneers Persecuted For Discoveries

Every new thing has been opposed. The new thing is opposed not because it may be bad but because it is new. There is in the mind a strong tendency to continue in the same groove to which it has been accustomed. This tendency, known as Mental or Psychic Functional Inertia, opposes each new idea and as Psychic Momentum perpetuates every old one. Functional Inertia maintains the 'status quo,' whatever that may be.

When religious objections cooperate with the inertia we then have a formidable combination resisting change. It would probably be true to say that every notable advance in medical knowledge and theory has been objected to by the practitioners of the time, but once the new thing has been accepted and become the established belief it is maintained as unalterable for evermore. This is illustrated in the story of the reformation of anatomy by Andreas Vesalius, the Professor of Anatomy at Padua. To understand the intellectual commotion caused by the appearance of a book by Vesalius in 1543 we must remember that the anatomy that had been taught in the medical schools of Europe for about 1,400 years was that as given by the famous Galen, a Greek physician long resident in Rome. He was a most voluminous writer for his works include, besides those on anatomy, treatises covering the whole field of medical practice. Thus writes Professor D. F. Fraser-Harris, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.E., in "New Health."

DISSECTION IMPOSSIBLE

Much of the anatomy of Galen was, however, not taken from the human body, but from monkeys, dogs and pigs. Galen thus made some very serious mistakes, which nevertheless passed into the current teaching and became the authoritative statements of the Universities until as late as the middle of the sixteenth century.

Now the Universities of the Middle Ages were under ecclesiastical control, so that what they taught was virtually what the Church thought, and thus Galen's statements became dogmas never to be questioned.

In 1538 the young Belgian, Andreas Vesalius, was appointed to the Chair of Anatomy at Padua, at that time the seat of the most famous medical school in Europe. Vesalius had a most enquiring mind.

After dissecting the human body, instead of merely reading Galen he soon found that in some notable instances Galen was absolutely in error. Incidentally Vesalius had the greatest difficult in obtaining "subjects" for dissection. This had always been a great problem: for the Jewish and Mohammedan laws which had forbidden a dead body to be touched made dissection well-nigh impossible.

But Vesalius was not satisfied until his scalpel had explored every region of the human body, whereby he qualified himself to write his great work, "De Corporis Humana Fabrica" (1543). This book, beautifully illustrated by Calcar, a pupil of Titian, raised a storm of protest. The Church was scandalised; to make out Galen wrong was like denouncing a religious belief. Old Sylvius, Vesalius's teacher at Paris, called him "vesanus" (the madman). The blind worship of Galen lingered longest at the University of Paris, which had been through the Dark Ages its most formidable stronghold.

CIRCULATION OF BLOOD

The next outstanding example of opposition to new views is that of Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood. Up to 1628, when Harvey published his great little book, "The Motion of the Heart and Blood in Animals," no idea of a movement of blood entirely in one direction through the body had ever entered men's minds. They were still repeating Galen's views about a to-and-fro movement in veins, and thinking that the pulse of the arteries was due to these tubes actively dilating to suck blood into them. In particular they still taught that blood passed from the right to the left side of the heart through invisible pores in the partition between the two muscular ventricles. In his "De Motu" Harvey proved in a masterly manner that blood is propelled into the arteries, passes on to the veins (he never saw the capillaries), advances to the right side of the heart, thence through the vessels of the lungs whence it finally arrives at the left ventricle from which it had started on its circulation.

This great generalisation explained many things inexplicable on the views of Galen. It showed, for one thing, how nourishment could be sent to every part of the body, and how a poison absorbed at one point could rapidly affect the most distant tissues.

The discovery of the circulation is 'the' foundation of modern medicine. All scientific medicine dates from 1628; before that any successes in treatment were happy accidents based on no intelligible comprehension of the "how" of things.

'VARSITY BAN

All students of literature know that Harvey's discovery was received with a mixture of hostility and derision. Here again Galen—the immortal and infallible—had been insulted! Harvey's contemporary, Aubrey, tells us that after the "De Motu" came out, "he fell mightily in his practice, 'twas believed by the vulgar that he was crack-brained and all the physicians were against him."

We can understand to some extent how this was; the busy doctors had no inclination to work through a closely reasoned and condensed treatise in Latin which made out that what had been believed since the beginning of the Christian era was false. Mental inertia played its part; but the bare idea that Galen had promulgated what was contrary to fact was staggering! One is sorry to confess that the first man to write against Harvey was a medical man and a Scot, Dr. James Primerose, who published a feeble tract in 1630 to which Harvey did not reply. Harvey did, however, reply in two long letters to Riolan, of Paris, a staunch upholder of Galenism. In these he supplements the arguments in the "De Motu" with some very important additional observations. But opposition continued in some quarters.

Harvey's views were not allowed to be taught, for instance, in the Universities of Spain until about the end of the eighteenth century.

The next great example of opposition to medical advance is the case of Jenner and vaccination.

VACCINATION

After careful study, the country doctor, Edward Jenner, convinced himself that if people

(Continued on page 56)

Is Tea Drinking A Good Habit?

(By M. A. BASIT, B.A.)

Dr. C. W. Saleby, M.D., F.R.S., (Edin.), writing some years ago in the "Health, Strength and Happiness" mazagine of New York, made the following observations:

'Medical men are misguided like the rest of mankind. Some have much to say in condemnation of tea....'

Further Surgeon-General de Renzy of the British army, writing the "Lancet" says, 'All I can say is that on a long march, and where troops are exposed to great hardships a cup of tea is one of the most sustaining and invigorating beverages a soldier could have'.

Personally, I find myself unable to join in Saleby's view; Renzy's stands far from any controversy, it being the mildest expression coming out from a person who spoke from experience.

Saleby, as it woud appear, speaks with the authority of a doctor. His tone is rather assumed. Scientific researches are never the words of God. Theories are set and set aside soon. They are improved upon and they are done away with Saleby's challenging mode is not becoming.

NO NOURISHING PROPERTY

A refreshing beverage tea undoubtedly is, but never when taken in continuous excess. It has no nourishing properties whatsoever. It is refreshing no doubt but not nourishing. An average nourishing food possesses but little refreshing powers. You do not feel so much refreshed after taking milk as after taking tea. The reason is obvious. Tea, I am prepared to say in the face of such an authority as Mr. H. R. Cooper, First Chemist, Indian Tea Association, does contain acid, though of the mildest nature. It is acid only which lends it the tanning properties. As alchohol can impart to an anaemic body a short-lived vigour, so can tea, I mean the acid in it. If according to Mr. Cooper tea does not contain acid, which is generally called tanning acid, what does it contain which makes it so refreshing? Acid was found out in tea long ago. It was the result of a well-conducted research. Mr. Cooper sets it aside. He improves upon it by saying that the tanning acid in tea is not an acid. 'There is no trace of tanning acid in tea. Tea tanning is not an acid at all...., nor has it any constipating powers" says Mr. Cooper.

Anyhow, if tea does not contain any acid, what is it which speeds the circulation of one's blood transitarily and hereby effect refreshment? Take milk just after food and you will not have indigestion, but if you take tea, I bet you will not be able to digest your food properly and will soon catch constipation also. I do not here intend to make round attacks on any one, but to warn the public about the harm that can occur from tea-habit. I am, therefore, again 'Take More Tea'.

RHEUMATISM BACKACHE
Each one of these three complaints, with its exorciating pain, can only be relieved by removing the excess uric acid from the system, and Eade's Pills, have definitely been proved of the greatest value in quickly and safely removing excess uric acid. You will be surprised at the benefit you derive by this medicine with application of Anodyne ointment.
Obtainable from all leading chemists
Well Known physicians recommend these Pills.
Made only by George Eade Ltd London, England
EADE'S PILLS
GOUT
For Physicians' Free Sample write to:—
V. M. JANI, Sole Agent for India, Burma, Ceylon
Post Box No. 2168, BOMBAY.

Childhood Delinquency And Insanity

CURE FROM VISITING TEACHER

Urge To City To Adopt This Method

The following is an extract of an address delivered under the auspices of the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India, Bombay, by Dr. Clifford Manshardt, Director of the Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work, last Monday evening:—

The initial stage in practically every form of social work is relief, rather than prevention. Thus we give alms to beggars before it occurs to us to attempt to deal seriously with the causes of poverty. We supply dispensaries and hospitals for the care of the sick, but give relatively little attention to the prevention of disease. We build jails for our criminals and practically ignore the environmental factors which contribute to the making of criminals. We fill our mental hospitals with the insane and do virtually nothing to guard our population against mental breakdown.

It is not that we are callous; it is simply that it has never occurred to large numbers of us that poverty, sickness, delinquency and insanity can, to a considerable degree, be prevented.

The Child Guidance Movement, of which the Visiting Teacher Movement is a part, is a direct outgrowth of the growing concern among social leaders in the increase of juvenile delinquency and crime and in the ever-increasing number of people who are being admitted to, or who should be admitted to, our mental hospitals.

DANGER SIGNALS

In every school room there are children displaying traits, which to the practiced eye, represent danger signals. Thus there are children who are irregular in attendance, who are extremely nervous, who are retarded in their work, excessively shy, unduly forward, who lie, steal, have temper tantrums present sex difficulties and numerous other disturbing problems.

Such manifestations may be due to numerous reasons. A common difficulty, for example, such as backwardness in scholarship, may have its root in previous irregular school attendance, because of sickness or home conditions; in lack of parental interest; in the parents assigning the child a status of inferiority, by continually dwelling upon his failures—at the same time generally dwelling upon the brilliance of some other family member; some mental defect inherent in the child: or in various other causes.

On the other hand, a single cause may manifest itself in various ways. Thus a child who is subject to too severe discipline within the home may find satisfaction without the home in defying authority, in lying, in stealing, in playing truant, or seeking by various acts of misbehaviour to assert his freedom.

The ordinary school teacher regards children such as these as "mean," or "incorrigible," or simply as "problems." She knows that something is wrong, but she seldom knows why the child behaves as it does, or what can be done about it.

HER CONTRIBUTION

It is here that the Visiting Teacher makes her contribution. The Visiting Teacher is an expert social worker attached to the staff of the school system. Her role is the dual one of helping the problem child to make a satisfactory adjustment to school life, and preventing the normal child from becoming a problem, through recognizing warning symptoms and attempting to eliminate those factors which make for maladjustment.

The Visiting Teacher is the connecting link between the home and the school. The regular teacher sees the child in the classroom and there her contact with him ceases. The Visiting Teacher not only observes the child in the classroom, but also follows the case into the home, seeking to discover the causes of the classroom difficulty.

Let us for a moment be specific. Here is a boy who is a constant trouble-maker in the school. He is larger and older than the other children in his standard, but seems to show no interest in his lessons. He is unable to read but his major interest seems to be in playing tricks and amusing the smaller members of the class. His classroom teacher is definitely worried. The boy is making no progress himself and is preventing others from making progress.

The classroom teacher refers the case to the Visiting Teacher. The Visiting Teacher goes to the home and discovers that the early schooling of the boy was hindered by long absences because of sickness. As a result the boy never learned to read properly and has been placed in a standard with much smaller children, because of this deficiency. The boy feels the humiliation keenly, but tries to hide his true feeling by his efforts at humour. Because he cannot read, he has come to the conclusion that he is naturally dull and cannot learn. Consequently he does not try. The situation is not helped by the fact that the boy's sister, though younger, is two grades ahead of her brother. Nor does the family attitude help. The family regard the boy as a failure and the boy accepts the diagnosis.

"DESIRE TO SUCCEED"

The Visiting Teacher recognizes that reading is the key to the situation. She explains the home situation to the classrom teacher and the school situation to the parents and enlists their co-operation. Home and school co-operate in teaching the 13 year-old boy to read. The Visiting Teacher is ever at hand to encourage the boy, to praise his progress, and to create in him the desire to succeed.

The patience of the classroom teacher, the help of the mother, and the encouragement of the Visiting Teacher begin to produce results. By the end of the term the boy has advanced to the fourth reader and is attempting to read library books. At the end of the year he is placed in a class with children more nearly his own age. His behaviour difficulties vanish, he comes to believe in himself, and a potential social misfit is reclaimed.

"LEARNING HOW TO LIVE."

The Visiting Teacher Movement is a recognition of the principle that education is not only learning, but learning how to live. A child spends a certain amount of time each day in the school. He spends another number of hours in the home. For all practical purposes the home experience and the school experience are separate. The classroom teacher knows little, if anything, about the child's home environment, while the parents know little, if anything, about what is happening in the school. The Visiting Teacher attempts to integrate childhood experience by making contacts with both school and home.

As a member of the school system the Visiting Teacher has cases referred to her by the classroom teacher. But parents may also refer cases to her of their own initiative.

Upon receiving the initial information, the Visiting Teacher, as any other case worker, sets about to collect all available information, preliminary to diagnosis and working out a tentative treatment procedure.

She consults the school records for all recorded information regarding the progress and conduct of the child within the school.

She consults the classroom teacher to obtain her point of view and receive whatever light she may be able to throw upon the problem.

She consults the home to find out the attitude of the parents toward the child, to study home conditions, and to discover what elements in the home environment may be hindering the child's normal development.

She makes friends with the child, talking with him freely and observing him in the classroom and at play. She seeks to discover his interests, his likes and dislikes, his hopes and his fears, his ideals and his ambitions.

PLAN OF TREATMENT

On the basis of this information she seeks to map out a plan of treatment which will utilize the favourable factors, minimize the unfavourable factors, and help the child to realize that which is his right—a normal, wholesome childhood.

By nature of her training the Visiting Tteacher is both teacher and social worker. Perhaps the simple cases which I have used as illustrations may have given the impression that the task of the Visiting Teacher is simply that of the friendly visitor. In reality it is much more. The Visiting Teacher must not only be familiar with educational procedure, but also have a thorough grounding in social case work particularly in the principles of psychology and psychiatry.

ORIGIN IN AMERICA

The Visiting Teacher movement had its beginning in America in 1906. To-day there are visiting teachers in over 100 American cities. In some cases the Visiting Teacher is simply a glorified attendance officer, but in most instances her function is clearly understood and she is regarded as an indispensable element in the progressive school system.

Bombay City has taken the lead in India in many important civic projects. The Bombay School System to-day enrols thousands of students. Though no study has been made of the subject, our city school must contain a very large number of children who are retarded, misfits and behaviour problems. If the educational experience in other cities is any criterion there must be a tremendous human wastage within our system. It would be an easy optimist who would contend that the introduction of visiting teacher work would be general cure-all for juvenile delinquency and mental troubles. It would not. But if experience in other cities teaches anything, it does teach that the work of the visiting teacher is a step towards the solution of these important problems, and of particular value because it is preventive.

If the city of Bombay were to give a lead to India in this matter, I am sure our experiment would be watched carefully by other cities and make a vital contribution to our national welfare.

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Cotton and Silk Mills Co., Ltd.
BANGALORE CITY
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CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

In this month ten years ago was started your Balkan-ji-Bari the All-India Childrens' Association. So we must celebrate its Eleventh Birthday to-day—and to whom shall I send the happy greetings? To you only, of course.

We must remember on this occasion those also who were our members in the past. They are grown-ups now. Many of them are in the colleges, and many others are busy in their occupations—Who knows they too remember this their Association some times!

Perhaps it would not be out of the way if I request them—especially on a day like to-day—that they might try to be helpful to the Association wherever they are, and if possible try to give the happiness to children, even as they received in their young days.

Our Association has well advanced during the last ten years. Leaving aside Sind, where it is spread throughout the villages and towns of the province, it has also now begun to grow popular in the other provinces.

OUR NEW ACTIVITIES

During the last year under report, we started our own journal in English by the name of "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper". It has grown quite popular by all children's journals issued in India in various languages are available for the use of children lar by this time amongst the young boys and girls and those interested in their 'education through entertainment'.

Two Children's Own Libraries were started: One at Khar and the other at Karachi. Children are taking the best advantage of these institutions at the respective places. At Khar there is also a Reading Room, where practical-

ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S GATHERNG

Those interested in going to Sind for attending the All-India Children's Gathering at Hyderabad and visiting Karachi Sukkur Barrage, Larkhana and Mohan-jo-Daro may please see one of the following persons in connection therewith:—

Khar: Mr. M. J. Parmar and Mrs. Harshadaben Dewanji, Sharda Mandir, 1st Road;

Santa Cruz: Mrs. Lilavathiben Khandwalla, Bal-Mandir;

Vile Parle: Mr. S. N. Namle, Nutan Shikshan Bal Mandir, Juhu Road, and Dadar: Mr. C. K. Sampat, Balak Mandir.

Balkan-ji-Bari Children regularly meet at Laxmi Nagar Hall, 10th Road, Khar, from 8 a.m. to 9-30 p.m.

Surprised?
(Photo by Bro. P. S. Adhav.)

up to 16 years old, whether enrolled in the Association or not.

Besides these special activities, the Sunday Meetings, celebration of great days, outdoor excursions, prize competitions, etc., etc., were held throughout the year as usual. Everywhere of course, children took best advantage of these functions, and we hope they shall continue doing so always.

The biggest activity, however, that we can think of at the present moment, is the ensuing All-India Children's Gathering which is to be held at Hyderabad (Sind) from 8th to 10th November, and the Children's tour to Karachi, Sukkur, Larkana and Mohan-jo-Daro, for which we leave on the 1st November. It is hoped as many boys and girls would join in this tour as possible.

LITTLE ONES

When God makes a lovely thing,
The fairest and completest,
He makes it little, don't you know,
For little things are sweetest.
Little birds and little flowers,
Little diamonds, and little pearls;
But dearest thing on earth,
Are little boys and girls.

MAHATMA GANDHI

"Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Foot-prints on the sands of time."

The 2nd of October is a glorious and gracious day for us all, as on that day we celebrate the birthday of our Leader, Mahatma Gandhi. It was on this day in the year 1869 that the great good soul, Mahatma Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, saw the light of the day.

His ancestors held the high post of Dewan of the Porbandar State in Kathiawar. After taking his early education both the vernacular and English, he went to England and in due course joined the Bar at the High Court of Bombay.

Having earnest love for his fellow beings, he threw his heart and soul in th cause of Indians. In South Africa he fought for their rights to the best of his ability. There he had to face many an opposition, even attempts were made to take his life, but 'Man proposes, God disposes', and thanks to the Providence, he bore the palm in this state of affairs.

His services in India have become known in every household. They say that there there are villages which even do not know that they are under the sway of the English, yet they know who Mahatmaji is.

He is an apostle of Ahimsa or Non-violence. Truth is dearer to him than even his existence. His virtues elicit admiration and respect not only from us but even from the Western people, and often times he is compared to Lord Christ. In spite of being frail and delicate in physique, he is the lord of an undaunted will and it is this iron will which wins laurels for him.

Let us pray to the Almighty that he may have longer life and attain all round success in the activities which he has started to regain the independence of our Motherland!

—Jagu T. Butani.

A DRAWING LESSON

Just see how neatly you can copy these two simple drawing lessons: You must draw the pictures in their order.

Wondering?
(Master Sadanand.)

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

GREAT THOUGHTS

(Arranged Alphabetically)

Attend carefully to the details of your work.
Be prompt in all things.
Consider well, then decide positively.
Dare to do right, fear to do wrong.
Endure trials patiently.
Fight the life's battle bravely and manfully.
Go not in the society of vicious.
Hold integrity secret.
Injure not another's reputation or business.
Join hands only with the virtuous.
Keep off your mind from evil thoughts.
Lie not for any consideration.
Make few intimate acquaintances.
Never try to appear what you are not.
Observe good manners.
Pay your debts promptly.
Question not the veracity of a friend.
Respect the counsel of your parents.
Sacrifice money rather than principle.
Touch not, taste not, handle not, intoxicating drinks.
Use your leisure time for improvement.
Venture not upon the threshhold of wrong.
Watch carefully over your desires.
Xtend to every one a kindly salutation.
Yield not to discouragement.
Zealously labour for the right and success is certain.

—Sent by Bro. L. G. Panjwani.

Too Small To Count

Arithmetic was not Jack's strong point. 'What is a quarter of one-twelfth?' asked his teacher.

Jack thought hard for a while. 'I don't know', he said at last 'but its such a little that it's not worth worrying about'.

The Road Hog

He was trying to impress his listeners with tales of his high-speed travelling.

"We were going so fast", he said, 'that when I held out a stick it went Rat-tat-tat on the mile-stones."

Caught Napping

Little Molly had been to the lecture with her father and mother, and when they got home she was scolded severely for being so restless while the man was speaking.

"It was very naughty of you to behave so", said mother. "Why couldn't you have sat quietly in your seat like your daddy?"

"But, Mummy," protested Molly, "I did not feel a bit sleepy!"

No Dodging Him

A man, whose name happened to be Dodging got a job as foreman with a building contractor. While having a look round the yard soon after he had started work, he came upon two of the men having a quiet smoke in one of the sheds.

'Hullo! Who are you?' asked one of the men.

'I'm Dodging the new foreman', he replied.

'So are we; come inside and join us!" cried the other.

—Sent by Sis. Malati Navalkar.

gether it can be fairly accurately predicted how they will rebound. The most obvious and best example of course, is billiard balls, since the game is based on this fact.

Similarly, one would expect parts of things roughly to obey such rules. And, in fact, they do—until one splits those parts into parts of atoms! At least, recent experiments seem to indicate that when atoms are bombarded by powerful radio-waves the resulting particles and waves may part company at any angle.

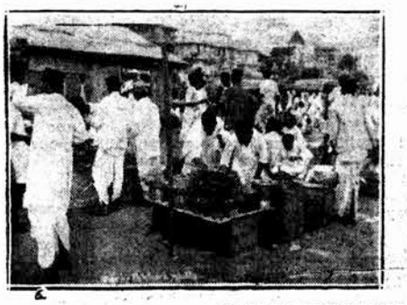
It is thought possible that scientists may soon discover from this that electrical energy obeys laws of its own. For if it does not obey natural laws applying to other things the only alternative would seem to be that it is lawless! And that hardly seems likely.

How the Sky Varies.

Although the sky varies very much from day to day in the amount of light that comes from it (it is sometimes quite dark in London at mid-day, for example), it is possible to take a series of measurements of light intensity over a long period and from different parts of the sky and get a fair idea of the normal amount of light to be expected.

Thus, experiments near London have shown that at nine o'clock in the morning one may expect about nine times as much light in June as in January. At midday the brightness at the end and beginning of a year is a quarter of what it is half way through.

The greatest variation as between summer and winter, however is at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. In the latter season it is only about a tenth of what it is in July. In January there is more light, on the average, in the morning than in the afternoon.



PURI-PAKHORI-WALLAS AT CH OWPATTI.

THE WORLD'S WONDERS

1. The most wonderful vegetable in the world is the truffle; it has neither roots, stem, leaves, flowers nor seeds.

2. The largest theatre in the world is said to be the Paris Opera House. It covers three acres and cost 100,000,000 francs.

3. The "Great Eastern" was the largest ship ever built, 680 feet long, 83 feet broad, 60 feet deep, and could carry a burden of 28,627 tons.

4. The highest volcano is Popocatapetl, Mexico, 17,748 feet, with crater a mile in diameter and 1,000 feet deep.

5. The oldest flute in the world is made of the thigh bone of a sheep, and was found in a tomb on the Nile.

6. The earliest library was that of Nebuchadnezzar. Every book was a brick, engraved with cuneiform character.

7. A thousand millions of the animal culae found in stagnant water do not collectively equal the size of a grain of sand.

—Sent by Bro. Jacob Isaacs.

SMILE-A-WHILE

Teacher seemed rather surprised when Bobby told her that his little baby brother was able to talk.

"Yes, he can say quite a lot of words quite well", declared Bobby.

"Really?" said teacher, "Tell me some of the words."

'Oh, I couldn't do that!' exclaimed Bobby. 'I've never heard any of them before!'

THINGS TO KNOW

Generally speaking, when one knocks two movable objects to-

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

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Vile Parle: Mr. S. N. Namle, Nutan Shikshan Bal Mandir, Juhu Road.

Dadar: Mr. C. K. Sampat, Balak Mandir.

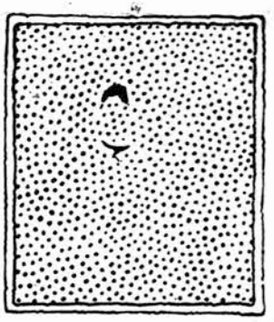
Santa Cruz: Shrimati Lilavatiben Khandwalla, Bal Mandir.

Bhavnagar: Syt. Gijubhai Badheka, Shri Dakshnamurti Bal Mandir.

Delhi: Mr. R. Raman, Editor "Children's News," Charkhe Walan.

Hyderabad (Sind): Dr. G. F. Lakhani and Miss Anandiben Khemchand, Narayen Building, Hirabad.

THE WASH-DAY.



Hidden in these dots is a funny old man's face. With a black pencil or ink draw from dot to dot to make it appear (you can already see the eyebrow and eye), then cut out the picture, paste it to a post card, add your name, age and address and send, so that it arrives, not later than the first post on Sunday October 15, 1933 to Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay.

Boys and girls studying up to Matric can take part in this Competition. Children of the same household, class or neighbourhood can send their entries all together in one cover, but on separate sheets. Those enrolled in the Children's Association must mention their Certificate number, the other must enclose a one anna stamp as entry fee. This time there will be prizes of Rupees Two, one for each of the best efforts received from boys and girls, and many more prizes of books, etc, will be given away as consolation prizes.

I do hope you have seen this month's special issue of "Pushpa —The Children's Own Paper." Otherwise please send for it enclosing two and a half annas stamps from its Manager, 31, Tribhovan Road, Bombay 4. You are sure to like it.

And who have not yet joined this great Brotherhood of the All-India Children's Association? If you like to know its particulars and to have the enrolment form please write to us for them, stating your age, whether boy or girl, full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

Kindly send all communications directly to the following address:

DADA— Gulistan.
Khar—Bombay.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

MARTYRS IN MEDICINE

(Continued from page 52)

could have an attack of a mild disease of cows, cow-pox or vaccinia, they would not afterwards contract smallpox, a highly infectious, disfiguring and often deadly human disease. Jenner believed that cowpox was just smallpox modified by having passed through generations of cattle. At any rate he was certain that persons who had had cowpox were immune from the far more serious human smallpox. The process of being intentionally inoculated with some cowpox material the French called "vaccination," a term at once universally adopted.

Every educated person knows the magnitude of the blessing which Jenner thus conferred on the whole world. He announced his discovery in 1798. In England before vaccination, the death-rate from smallpox was 18.5 per 100 deaths from all diseases: after vaccination had had a good trial between 1838 and 1839 it had fallen to 1.4; in 1915 it was as low as 0.24.

These figures speak eloquently about the protection which vaccination affords.

But the very simplicity of it made people suspicious; it seemed too good to be true, and so they jeered. The Royal Society refused to accept Jenner's paper as not based on a sufficient number of cases. But, wisely, he did not allow that to worry him, for had he not inoculated a boy with cowpox and then deliberately with smallpox poison, and the boy had remained perfectly well? The opposition from Jenner's medical colleagues was at first quite considerable and very much more in this country than abroad.

Smallpox had been far worse overseas than in England, so the foreigners were not going to look the gift-horse in the mouth. ("Horse" in this case should be cow!)

PROSECUTED FOR PAINS

Jenner could not get the discovery out of his mind when he realised all that it meant for humanity; but the members of his little medical club at Alverton would not listen when he began to speak of vaccination. They voted him an intolerable bore.

Some of the clergy and the anti-vaccinators, of whom a multitude sprang up, were virulent in their abuse. A Rev. Dr. Rowley, evidently imagining himself honoured by special participation in the divine counsels, declared that "smallpox is a visitation from God, but cowpox is produced by presumptuous man. The former was what Heaven had ordained, the latter is a daring violation of our holy religion."

The anti-vaccinators scattered caricatures, lampoons, scurrilities and vulgar misrepresentations on all sides. People said that the faces of vaccinated persons grew like oxen, that they coughed like cows, bellowed like bulls and became hairy all over. This was absurdity 'in excelsis.' All this and much more did Jenner have to endure. His correspondence was enormous: he called himself —"Vaccine clerk to the whole world."

Jenner was not the first universal benefactor who was persecuted for his pains on behalf of those whom he benefited.

FATHER OF GERM THEORY

We now come to Pasteur, one of France's greatest minds, the father of the germ theory of disease.

Although a chemist and not a medical man, Pasteur devoted his life to proving that fermentation in all its many forms is a process carried out by living things discernible indeed only through the microscope and found to be members of the great group of fungi. Pasteur soon showed that what we call infectious diseases were but special cases of fermentation by miscroscopic vegetable parasites in the living body. He showed that the souring of beer and of wine, the souring of milk as well as the putrefaction of dead matter were all due to the activity of minute forms of vegetable life. Disease and corruption were the results of the growth of 'living' things.

All this was the supremest nonsense to the great German chemist, Liebig. For him, fermentation was a death process, putrefaction the opposite of life. When in 1870 Pasteur called on Liebig in his laboratory at Munich and begged him to look into the microscope, Liebig, with frigid courtesy, refused. It was again a case of psychic inertia, and so Pasteur was ridiculed, disbelieved and opposed.

One of Pasteur's greatest triumphs was the discovery (1881) of a vaccine for that dreadful disease of cattle, anthrax or splenic fever. French agriculture had lost millions of francs through it. Pasteur offered to take 50 sheep, vaccinate 25 of them, inoculate all the 50 with the poison of anthrax, and then await results. His studies had convinced him he had nothing to fear; he predicted that the vaccinated group would live, the unprotected die.

The opposition among the veterinary surgeons was as virulent as anthrax itself; scores of them came with their friends to Melun, the place of demonstration, to jeer at Pasteur for the expected failure.

On a Tuesday all the 50 sheep as arranged were inoculated with anthrax, and by the following Sunday the joyful report was: "The carcases of 22 unvaccinated sheep were lying side by side; two others were breathing their last . . . all the vaccinated sheep were in perfect health."

It is only fair to the intellectual generosity of the French to relate that those who came to sneer remained to cheer.

ADVENT OF CHLOROFORM

Strange as it seems to us today, the introduction of chloroform was violently opposed by some of the Scottish clergy. We must remember that Simpson introduced the use of chloroform for women in childbirth, but the surgeons seeing what a safe anaesthetic it was immediately adopted it to render their patients insensitive to pain during operations.

The clergy declared that the impious Simpson was actually abolishing the curse pronounced in Eden—"In sorrow shalt thou bring forth." He silenced them by quoting another verse in Genesis—"The Lord God caused a deep sleep to fall upon Adam, and He took one of his ribs and closed up the flesh instead thereof," showing that from their own point of view there was divine sanction for anaesthesia in operations.

The next cry was that the use of chloroform was unnatural. To the lady from Ireland who made that remark Simpson replied: "It was unnatural for you to come over against the wind and tide in a steam-boat to consult me."

When the open-air treatment for phthisis was first suggested, it was violently opposed by medical men as contrary to all they knew and believed. Tuberculosis was a fever, and no case of fever was ever allowed into the open air for fear of a chill. To allow tubercular patients to sit for hours in the open air was regarded as deliberate murder. As far back as 1840, when Dr. Bodington, of Sutton Coldfield, published his essay on the treatment of pulmonary consumption, he was so violently attacked by his colleagues that he became thoroughly discouraged from carrying out the open-air treatment in anything like the way he knew was right.

ANTI-TOXIN METHODS

The introduction of the anti-toxin for the poison of diphtheria (1895) was the occasion for a disgraceful outburst on the part of the anti-vivisectionists, who actually did their best to prevent the anti-toxin being administered to children dying of diphtheria in the fever hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board. The sole reason for this inhumanity was that anti-toxin is produced in the blood of a living animal which has had an injection of toxin some time before. Horses are used, and nothing is done to them more painful than the prick of the injection needle.

The use of anti-toxin brought down the mortality in the worst cases of diphtheria from 62 per cent in 1894 to 11.7 in 1911. This silly opposition was entirely on the part of people ignorant of the most elementary facts about diphtheria and about experimental medicine.

A sad example of opposition to a new view is the case of the Hungarian Semmelweis, who studied the much dreaded puerperal fever. Semmelweis insisted that it arose by contagion carried by physicians attending other cases, or even cases of erysipelas. He pointed out the great danger of students from the dissecting-rooms or post-mortem examinations going straight into the lying-in wards of the hospital at Vienna.

Semmelweis recommended merely washing the hands with "chloride of lime," by which simple procedure he reduced the mortality from 9 per cent. to 1.27 per cent within the space of one year.

But the "orthodox obstetricians" violently assailed him, and "persecuted him." A highly sensitive man, he could not endure the worry of these controversies, and so died insane in 1865.

DISCOVERY OF INSULIN

Lastly, the beneficent discovery of insulin was howled down by the fanatical anti-vivisectionists because a few dogs had been used by the physiologists Macleod, Banting and Best in Toronto. This was all the more disgraceful because insulin is not valuable in cases of young children which formerly were regarded as absolutely hopeless.

But common sense, a sense of proportion and of gratitude have prevailed, and insulin is in hourly use as one of the most valuable of the gifts from experimental science to mankind.

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CHINESE POETRY

(Continued from page 7)

concubine or a younger wife. Chinese women have not usually been looked to for companionship or sympathy. Pale hands, red lips, ebony hair—these are her charms.

No article, however slight, written on this subject can leave unmentioned "Nineteen Pieces of Old Poetry", a series belonging to the first centuries B.C. and A.D. This poetry greatly affected the writing which followed, being a pattern used by writers, both as to form and content. This is one selection therefrom:

Green, green,
The grass by the river-bank.
Thick, thick,
The willow trees in the garden.
Sad, sad,
The lady in the tower.
White, white.
Sitting at the casement window.
Fair, fair.
Her red-powdered face.
Small, small.
She puts out her pale hand.
Once she was a dancing-house girl,
Now she is a wandering man's wife.
The wandering man went but did not return.
It is hard alone to keep an empty bed.

The greatest Chinese poets have a power of self-analysis and honesty in dealing with their own emotions quite unrivalled in literature. There is no attempt on their part to generalise or regard themselves too seriously. Their poems appear, in translation, to be quite effortless, with little striving for effect, written to express their regrets and loneliness or to paint with a neat pen some exquisite picture of silken skirts which once swept a marble pavement. The curling leaves are a touch which make it forever and always Chinese. One can see the delicacy of Chinese caligraphy in the drawing.

The reader of Chinese poetry does not have his emotions lifted in particular, rather he feels sportingly grateful to the poet who dares to express his own frailties so exquisitely. There is a kinship between the reader and writer for the inscrutable mask the Chinese wear in facing the world is dropped for an instant and we secretly wish to nudge his ribs with our elbow and raise a companionable cup with him. Confucius becomes a flesh and blood person, stuming music of an evening and singing of a young lady and her mulberry trees.

In The World Of Bridge

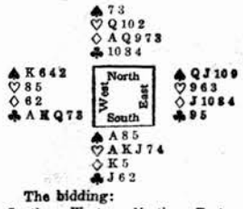
HEALTHY PESSIMISM

By JOSEPHINE CULBERTSON

"Without Exception, World's Greatest Player and Teacher", says Ely Culbertson.

No one likes the Bridge player who is always sure that something terrible is about to happen. His morbidity is depressing. But a certain amount of pessimism is helpful in an expert player. For it is a good thing to assume that the worst is in store for you, if you have the means of coping with the worst without injuring your chances of profiting by more favourable conditions

South, dealer.
Neither side vulnerable.



The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ♡	2 ♣	2 ♡	Pass
4 ♡	Pass	Pass	Pass

West took three rounds of clubs, on the last of which East played the spade Queen. This signal, by the way, is worthy of its own note. It encouraged a lead but at the same time showed the exact holding. East could not have the King since then he would have dropped that card, and he had to have both Jack and ten (and quite probably the nine) to make the discard safe.

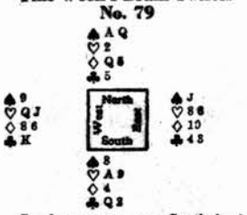
West continued with a low spade and South won with the Ace. He counted his tricks and saw that nine tricks were accounted for in top cards. Therefore only one low diamond was needed for the game. That made it easy to provide against a bad diamond split if the trumps broke 3-2.

The Ace and King of hearts were led, and when both defenders followed South knew that only a horrible diamond split could beat him.

The King and Ace of diamonds were cashed, after which a low diamond was ruffed by the Jack. A trump to dummy's Queen exhausted the last trump. The Queen and nine of diamonds then accounted for declarer's losing spades. Provision against a 4-2 diamond split thus enabled declarer to fulfill his contract.

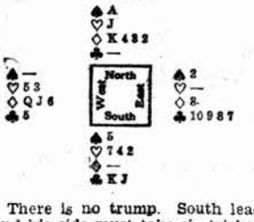
Spades are trump. South leads and his side must take all six tricks.

This Week's Brain Twister
No. 79



Spades are trump. South leads and his side must take all six tricks.

Solution to Last Week's Brain Twister
No. 78



There is no trump. South leads and his side must take six tricks.

SOLUTION.

South leads two rounds of clubs, on the second of which North discards the Ace of spades. West can afford to discard a diamond on the second club but when South next leads the five of spades, West is squeezed. If he discards a diamond, the dummy is high; if he discards a heart, dummy discards the Jack of hearts and South retains the lead to cash all the tricks.

A NEW CAMERA CLUB

For Initiating Beginners

By I. Ismail Janmahomed

I think the readers of the "Bombay Chronicle" may be interested in my idea of starting a local camera club whose membership will not be restricted to advanced workers, as is the case with the "Camera Pictorialists" of Bombay.

As you perhaps already know, the Kodak Fellowship was started a few years ago to fulfil the want of an international co-ordinating agency to foster the spirit of fellowship amongst amateur photographers and since then many thousands of members have been enrolled, making it evident that there is a great store of enthusiasm for amateur photography.

The aims and objects of the fellowship are to promote good understanding and mutual helpfulness amongst amateurs by (a) supplying a badge which at once shows that the wearer is keen on photography and will be happy to make the acquaintance of other amateurs in order to help them to get and give more pleasure from photography as a hobby; (b) putting members in different parts of the world in touch with each other by correspondence; (c) by encouraging members to participate in local activities and to start a group where none exists.

Membership is open to all keen amateur photographers, of all ages and both sexes, and irrespective of the make of camera and equipment; to secure admission all you have to do is to send a remittance for annas 12 to Messrs. Kodak Ltd., Kodak House Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, and say whether you would prefer a brooch or button type badge. Pocket badges are also available on green, blue or brown cloth at Rs. 2-4 each extra.

Out of the 40,000 and more fellowship members scattered all over the world, there are over 130 in our city and its suburbs who have not up till now organised themselves into a body, so I have obtained permission from England to form them into a local club. For this purpose I intend to call together the members at a preliminary meeting, and also invite all others who are actively interested in the idea of having a local photographic society whose membership is not restricted to advanced workers, and whose international status will enable its members to take part in the activities, and to enjoy the facilities, of similar camera clubs in any other part of the world, while they are there.

CLUB-ROOM.

I will now mention briefly some of the reasons why we should have a local Camera-Club—in other words—some of the advantages. There is a general belief that a Camera Club is necessarily an organisation of advanced workers who meet to discuss subjects which are too far advanced for the novice, and that the latter has no place in such a club; but on the contrary novices will be welcomed to the K. F. Club and put at their ease, and very speedily they will find that there are not only many other members who are novices, but also a number of more advanced members who can give the beginners just the advice and information they want, and will never resent being asked.

Apart from this attitude of membership, this association will have a good deal more to offer. It will have a club-room, and a well equipped dark-room and a work-room, where photography can be undertaken, so that the young worker who may not have a dark-room at home can find all that he needs at his club.

TRADE DEMONSTRATIONS.

Moreover, a large part of the lectures arranged by this club will be intended for the benefit of beginners, and will be on elementary subjects. There will be frequent demonstrations by representatives of the trade, who will show the latest introductions and how they are worked; these will always have an elementary side, nor will the advice then given be limited to their special makes; a demonstration of Kodak bromide papers is bound to give a working knowledge which is equally applicable to Agfa bromide papers, and instructions on the care and use of Zeiss lenses will be equally suitable for Voigtlander lenses. An illustrated lectures by competent authorities are bound to interest even, those who have not passed beyond the snapshot-box stage, while budding exhibitionists may derive a wealth of useful information on the choice of subject and its complete satisfying presentation.

JOINT EXCURSIONS.

Joint excursions arranged by this club will be specially meant for beginners, and the advanced workers who will join the rambles will impart to the less experienced members by practical work out of doors, the methods and procedure that should be followed for avoiding "pictures which are not so good as they should be." Thus the novice will have the opportunity of doing practical work and photographing a variety of subjects in the open, under the eye of more advanced members, who will help him (or her) in the choice of subject, exposures, and the variety of other matters that go to make good photographs.

Finally, the social side of the club's activities will exercise a wide and beneficial influence by enabling persons in different walks of life to meet on a common ground and discuss photographic matters of current interest in the informal atmosphere of the club-room or a popular restaurant.

"NO MORE WAR"

World Youth To Make A Decisive Stand

An appeal to the youth of the world to establish comradeship in peace rather than "in the shell-hole of No Man's Land," was the message delivered to the 700 delegates to the World Youth Congress at Geneva last month by the United States delegation.

The American spokesman proposed that November 11 which was respected throughout the world as the anniversary of the end of the Great War, should henceforward become a special day marking the antagonism of the youth of the world to war.

NO MORE OIL IN 20 YEARS?

The possibility of the world resources of oil being exhausted in 20 years was discussed by Sir John Cadman, the oil magnate, in an address to the World Power Congress in Washington to-day.

He warned the conference that the general average of recent estimates appeared to indicate that the world supply of oil could only last another 20 years. —British United Press.

JUDGE OBLIGES PRISONER

Four Years Sentence Instead Of Three

A man who was convicted at London Sessions on two charges of housebreaking asked to be sentenced to four years' penal servitude instead of three, and the chairman (Sir Percival Clarke said to him: "If you think that you would be better off, I will make it four years to oblige you."

The prisoner, Clifford David Williams (32), had said:

"Three years is hell, because there are no jobs the prison governor can put you to, because of the red tape economy.

"The only job the three years' man can have is sewing mailbags, and no one outside prison will employ you at that. A four years' man has a chance of learning a trade, which I want, as my only trade now is that of stealing.

MAGISTRATE FINED BY OWN BENCH

Said to have threatened an employee with dismissal unless he signed a false receipt, Alexander Howard Johnson last year's President of the National Federation of Merchant Tailors, was fined £10 at East Grinstead for making a false record of payment.

He appeared before the Bench of which he is frequently chairman and pleaded guilty.

Mr. Stredwick, for the Ministry of Labour, said that a Ministry inspector found that an employee of Johnson named Potter was underpaid and ordered Johnson to pay £4 12s. arrears and send a receipt to the Ministry.

The receipt was received but inquiries revealed that Potter had accepted £2 6s. and signed a receipt of £4 12s. rather than face the dismissal threatened by Johnson.

Potter has since been paid the balance.

Johnson said that he acted in temper and said he had never had any previous trouble with his men.

He added that two of his men had been with him for 35 years, another 30, another 27 and another 25. They were on piecework and he paid them a penny an hour more than the Board's regulations.

The Story Of An Indian Star

S. M. Nawab

(CONTRIBUTED).

The silver screen has witnessed myriads of stars fleeting from time to time but very few have left such marks in the annals of the film-world which can never be effaced from its pages even by the ravages of time. Douglas Fairbank, Mary Pickford, Rudolph Valentino, Charlie Chaplin, Eddie Cantor, Frederick March, Diana Wayward etc.,—are a few of the names that have won universal approbation for their marked histrionic ability and to-day George Arliss stands out prominently as a magnificiently enthralling personality. The East, though in comparison with the West in this fine art, seems a babe has yet actors of merit who can prove their mettle and stand rival to many of their Western brothers e.g. D. Billimoria, P. C. Barua, Gholam Muhamad, etc. But an actor somewhat of the calibre of George Arliss is to be found in the personality of Mr. S. M. Nawab. This great actor needs no introduction and is famous throughout the whole of India. His masterful acting of the part of the old Jew in "Yahoodi-ki-Larki" has earned for him unstinted honour.

A quaint fact reached my ears that Nawab has pulled out his jaws to give realistic colour to the part of the old Jew in "Yahoodi-ki-Larki." I had grave doubts about it but on investigation and interview with this great actor I was verified of the truth of the statement and then all my doubts were as transient and evanescent as darkness before light. "The Star of India" had also commented on it. It ran "From Hollywood one hears of many quaint facts about actors having to give realistic colour to parts they have to fill but the first, probably in India, to set a lead to realism in a part to be played, is Mr. Nawab who had his teeth pulled out to play the role of the old Jew, Ezra, in Yahoodi-ki-Larki. And it is this physical sacrifice which in no small measure contributed to the signal success if Mr. Nawab's acting in that role which has earned for him a place in Indian film-acting which it will be difficult to equal."

I have seen this talented artiste, Mr. Nawab, in many pictures of the New Theatres but before attempting to dwell on them I would like to give a short account of his life and experience on the stage and film-land.

Mr. Nawab belongs to a respectable and influential Kashmiri Muhammadan family and was born at Lucknow in 1897. He was educated at Church Mission School, Lucknow, where he earned fame as a promising young hockey player but the breaking of his wrist while playing hockey compelled him to put a stop to his sporting activities as well as to his academic career. He then worked as a Record Keeper in the Police Department but later resigned the post and proceeded to Calcutta to join his brother who was a well-established broker to Messrs. Cox and Co. of that city. As an assistant he did fairly well but as destiny would have it he was drawn to the histrionic art of which he had witnessed a super exhibition by no less an actor than the great tragedian, Mr. Cawasji Khatow, of the Alfred Theatre, Mr. Nawab was taken up by the powerful acting of Mr. Khatow so much so that he approached him to take him on the staff which Mr. Khatow refused as he knew not the primary principles of the art. He next approached Mr. Sorabji Augra of the New Alfred Theatre but with the same result. Undaunted by his failures he started a Dramatic Club at Lucknow and his delineation of the character of Nader in Said-i-Hawas was so much admired by Mr. Tooti that Mr. Tooti at once took him on the staff and trained him for tragic characters. Nawab, next, joined the Britannia Dramatic Co. which was being run by Mr. Dorabji Mewawala. In nearly all plays staged by this Co. Nawab was given the leading part by Mewawala, parts which were tragic in development and construction Mr. Mewawala was a great tragedian himself and yet he selected Nawab a fact which speaks for itself as to Nawab's capacity to act such serious situations even when he was only a junior in the profession. When the Co. was on tour at Hyderabad the acting of Nawab as Haman was so much appreciated that Maharaja Sir Krishen Parshad awarded him a Gold Medal. The public also came forward with innumerable presents and medals as tokens of their genuine appreciation. In Delhi, the acting of Nawab as Haman was so much admired that the public came forward to recognise his talent as a great actor by giving him a Public Medal—a rare honour which has ever been won by an actor.

Joins Imperial

Next, Nawab joined the Imperial Theatrical Co. The characterisation of Nawab of the leading parts in the numerous dramas e.g. Nure Watan Sakhi Lutera, Sher-i-Kabul. Bagh-i-Iran, etc., was able to win for the Company as much for himself the unstinted appreciation of the theatre-going public of Bombay. In a competition held between Ratan Shah and Nawab in Bagh-i-Iran, when the Company was on tour. Nawab was awarded a public medal (1928). Nawab won a similar competition from Ratan Shah in Sakhi Lutera and was awarded good many medals. The Company then passed into the hands of Mr. Madan. Nawab acted with consummate ability in all plays staged by this Company e.g., Ghazi Salahuddin, Talwar ka Dhani, Khaki Putla etc., The characters represented by him were leading ones or the next best and Nawab won universal appreciation as a hero actor. While the Company was in Delhi Nawab received a telegram to act in Bilwamangal. From now on a new era ushered in the life of this great actor. Nawab acted in Bilwamangal Harish Chandra Shakuntala, etc. After he left the Madans he joined the New Theatres since 1931. He has represented the following characters in New Theatres masterful productions:—

"Yahoodi-ki-Larki" Yahoodi; "Chandidas." Zamindar, "Karwan-i-Hayat" Amir, "After the Earthquake" Manager, "Bhagya Chakkar" Sardar, "Millionaire" Manager.

In all these productions Nawab has represented before the public a new ripple in entertainment. He has acted with great success in tragedy as well as comedy and has given spectacular effect to every picture by his superb acting and soul-enthralling dialogue. The spontaneity of the effect he has produced upon the audience is the outcome of his improvisatory talent and creative faculty which he suits to the parts he plays. In "Karwan-i-Hayat" every action of his tingles with excitement and if only he had got a supporting cast every scene would have been a blazing highlight of soul-gripping thrill. He is a great actor judged from the point of technique and is possessed of rare talents of histrionic art. He has mastered the art of facial expression and can display emotions to perfection. There is an air of naturalness in his sincere portrayals of the role he plays and on many occasions his brilliant acting has not only been absorbingly arresting but unique, unparallel and unsurpassed.

He has been the soul-inspiration to the college boys with a love for the histrionic art and it was under his able direction that the boys of the Islamia College, the St. Xavier's College, the Baker Hostel and the Chittaranjan Hospital, Calcutta, could stage charity plays with remarkable success. Inqilab-i-Kabul, Jung-i-Tarablis, Nakhalaf Bata, Awrat ka Dil, Silver King, Hamlet, Said-i-Hawas, etc.,—are a few of the plays that have won great admiration and approbation from the literate public of Bengal.

Mr. Nawab is a perfect gentleman in bearing marked for politeness and suavity of manners Though an actor of the highest rank pride and arrogance are alien to him and he is exceedingly obliging. It is a pleasure to have an interview with this talented actor and my heart fills with rapture and ecstacy when I remember taking tea with him on the projected angular terrace of his house in Wellesley Street overlooking the west with the crimson setting sun casting its golden rays on us.

Dhyan Chand (3rd from left standing), Wizard of the Stick, Lala Jagan Nath (4th), the Manager, and other members of the Indian Olympic Hockey Team, who won for India the Olympic Hockey Title for the third time in succession, returned by s. s. "Strathmore" on Tuesday last.

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World News From Across The Seas

(Continued from page 16)

other readers who do not read his newspapers.

Mr. Hearst is now in London, continuing his anti-Roosevelt campaign. In London he is to attend the Antique Dealers' Fair.

* * * *

Landon's Chances

The speed with which the White House has tried to counter Mr. Hearst's declaration that "Bolshevism supports Mr. Roosevelt" indicates how seriously the Democrats take his diatribe.

The Roosevelt-Hearst artillery duel is the first heavy bombardment of an election in which the Republican big guns have been slow to come into action. Until now it had been left to Father Coughlin to indulge in the indiscriminate sharpshooting. Now the Opposition is to be further strengthened by Mr. Al Smith, the Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1928, who is to lead an independent campaign against Mr. Roosevelt.

Mr. Landon still seems uncertain whether Mr Hearst's support is welcome. He has already pronounced himself flatly opposed to Mr. Hearst's views on the value of political oaths for school teachers. Meanwhile the Democrats tired of calling Mr. Landon the "Kansas Lorelei", are now denouncing him as a "political Trilby with William Randolph Hearst as his Svengali."

* * * *

Science Aids War

Half-way between Berlin and Erfurt is the little town of Leuna. It was created in 1916 as an experimental station for the artificial manufacture of those raw materials of which Germany was deprived by the blockade.

To-day it has a population of over 10,000, and a staff of professors who are engaged in manufacturing science's latest contributions to the art of mass-killing. Another important activity is the production of synthetic petroleum. Leuna represents Germany's chief effort to make herself self-sufficient in time of war. Other nations have similar death laboratories and similar substitutes for hitherto indispensable raw products. Signor Mussolini, for instance, drives his car not on petrol, but on alcohol distilled from Italian farm products.

* * * *

New Letters Of Queen Victoria

"Queen Victoria was Germany's friend", is a glaring headlines in "Deutsche Allegemeine Zeitung", which devotes two pages to hitherto unpublished letters from the Queen to members of Imperial Prussian House.

The letters, discovered in the archives of the House of Fradenburg, Prussia, are mainly to Kaiser Wilhelm I., Kaiser Frederich, Kaiser Wilhelm II., and his mother, Kaiserin Victoria, a daughter of Queen Victoria. Special attention is drawn to a letter written by the Queen in 1870, in which she declares:

"A powerful Germany can never be dangerous to England: quite the contrary. Our principal aim, therefore, is to try and ensure that she adopts a friendly and trustful attitude towards us".

"To the loss of world peace, these ideas were not adopted by King Edward the Seventh, nor by Nicolson and Grey", is the comment of the Nazi newspaper. The letters, it is stated, are being published by permission of King Edward.

* * * *

Law And Justice In Abyssinia

Italian judges and lawyers in Addis Ababa are having a busy time hunting for the defendants who have been cited in the cases now occupying the civil courts. These have just begun to function for the first time since the Italians occupied the town.

Most of the cases which will come up for hearing consist of summonses brought by Greek, Armenian, and Russian dealers against Abyssinian chieftains for non-payment of accounts. A German doctor has summoned one of the former members of the Imperial Government who is now in exile. A Hungarian furniture dealer has sued another chieftain for £5,000 worth of furniture and curtains.

* * * *

"Rebel" Newspapers

We were shown a bundle of Spanish newspapers published during the last few days in cities held by the insurgents. Among the towns they came from were Saragossa, Salamanca, Valladolid, and Burgos.

Nearly every inch of space is, as might be expected, devoted to war news, with a strong insurgent bias. Space is found for news of Catholic services and death announcements, and there are a few articles on such topical subjects as "Philosophy of Blood." The number of advertisements is surprisingly large. Lists of subscriptions to the insurgents' war funds—incriminating documents if the Government wins the civil war—are given great prominence. Subscriptions vary from sums of thousands of pounds to one widow's mite of 15 centimes—about one anna.

* * * *

A Brain Trust For France

M. Blum, himself an intellectual, has established a private Brain Trust to assist him in dealing with the economic situation.

The Brain-Trusters are technicians, and include some brilliant men. One of them, M. Coutrot, has just published a book whose title, "Economic Humanism", gives the key to the relationship which they are trying to establish between employers and workers.

Another interesting personality is M. Henri Philipp, whose "Origins of the Economic Crisis" has commanded wide attention. He is an ardent Protestant, and was the chief defender of the small group of Protestant ministers who some time ago formed themselves into a council of conscientious objectors. The group has since collapsed. The Brain-Truster on whom M. Blum places most reliance is the Swiss-French economist, M. Guillaume. He is the Maynard Keynes of France, and has a remarkable record for correct prediction of commodity prices.

* * * *

Woman In Man's Clothes

Death disclosed at San Francisco on Monday, September 21 that Jack Bee Garland, aged 67, war correspondent and social service worker, has masqueraded for forty years as a man.

"He" was really Elvira Virginia Magarieta, daughter of the city's first Mexican consul. Mr. George Shandburne, a local socialite, was the only person to share Miss Margarieta's secret. She told a local pressman:

"Elvira had high, noble ideals. She wanted to help people. She was a woman and once wore skirts that baulked her in her ambitions. So she did the only thing she could—she put on masculine trousers. She did it because it gave her more freedom, more opportunity to help those who needed help.

* * * *

New Zealand Police

New Zealand police, under Labour Government, are to be allowed to form Trade Unions. In England police have no union, but have Federation, representing all but highest ranks, through which grievance may be discussed.

But its powers, already limited, were strictly curtailed by Lord Trenchard in 1933. After the war an unofficial Police Union existed. When authorities refused to recognise it, over 2,000 police in London, Liverpool, Birmingham came out on strike in August, 1919. Military were called, out to take their place.

In India there is neither a Police Trade Union or a Police Federation.

* * * *

A Misprint!

"The Stahlin, Lady Yule's lovely yacht, has gone out of commission." Moscow reports indicate, on the other hand, that M. Nahlin, Russia's lovely dictator, is still in commission.

* * * *

Still Waiting For Lenin

A friend spent his lunch hour at the British Museum in Bloomsbury looking up a reference.

Perhaps he sat at the table where Lenin studied every day when he was in England. He asked one of the elderly looking attendants if he remembered Lenin.

"Lenin"! he said. "Oh—yes. But he has not been here for a long time....."

* * * *

Ask The Sergeant-Major!

The solicitor in a case at Haywards Heath, England, where 15 motorists were summoned for failing to observe a "Halt! Major Road Ahead" traffic indication by stopping dead, produced dictionaries to prove that two definitions of "halt" were "hesitate" and "falter."

The chairman, Lord Cautley: "But there can be no two views as to the sergeant-major's definition of the word in the Army." The solicitor agreed without halting, hesitating or faltering.

* * * *

Two Great Sayings

I do not approve of honour among thieves.—The Common Sergeant.

In the truest sense, man does not invent; he finds.—The Bishop of Blackburn.

WOMAN IN BLACKMAIL CHARGE

"Mr. A" Says He Gave Her £250

A man told the Hendon magistrates last month that for many months he had paid a woman £1 a week on condition that she left him alone.

After being charged with stealing £16 10s. from a garage proprietor, described as "Mr. A," Mrs. Sarah Brown (37), Playfield Road, Burnt Oak, was committee for trial, not only on that charge, but also on an added charge of demanding money with menaces.

'M'r. A" said that Mrs. Brown threatened to write and tell his wife he was the father of one of her children.

In six years she had obtained about £250 from him. For many months he paid her £1 a week.

Mr. Raphael (prosecuting): Has this woman any proper claim upon you?—Not at all.

"Mr. A" said that Mrs. Brown ran into his garage and he found her coming out of his office with Treasury notes and cheques in her hand. He struggled with her and got some of the money back.

Mrs. Brown pleaded not guilty and reserved her defence.

DOCTOR USES SUCCESSFULLY

AURANGABAD CITY.

"Last time I had ordered one dozen bottles of your Amin's Anti-Malaria Tablets which I used successfully in my practice."

Dr. (Miss).....
M.B.B.S.

AMIN'S ANTI-MALARIA TABLETS

These TABLETS are more certain in their effect than quinine, and with none of its harmful effects. Can be taken without danger by women at all times. Entirely free from Arsenic, Strychnine, Aconite and other drugs of similar nature. Available at all leading Chemists. Price Re. 1-0-0 per bottle of 100 tablets. V. P. CHARGES EXTRA.

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an unrivalled and most efficacious remedy for Gonorrhoea.
Price Rs. 4-2-0. V. P. Charges EXTRA.

WHY NEGROES SCORE IN OLYMPICS

(Continued from page 18)

New York University and was national champion in 1929. He represented Canada in the 1928 and 1932 olympics. At the gruelling quarter-mile distance Binga Dismond of Chicago equalled Meredith's world record of 47.4 seconds which withstood all assaults until erased by the great Ben Eastman. Cecil Cooke of Syracuse was inter-collegiate champion in this event in 1923 and national champion in 1925. For the past two years the inter-collegiate crown has been worn by Jimmy LuValle of the University of California at Los Angeles.

In the high jump Charley Major of St. Bonaventure used to clear 6 feet 4 inches frequently in the early twenties. Owens' present team-mate at Ohio State, Melvin Walker, has cleared the bar at 6 feet 5 inches, and leaps by of Temple's Al Threadgill have taken him 6 feet 7 inches into the air. For four consecutive years Cornelius Johnson of Compton Junior College has won or tied for first in the national high jump competition. In 1932 he tied with Bon Van Osdel and George Spitz at 6 feet 6-5/8 inches; in 1933 he won with 6 feet 7 inches; in 1934 he tied with Walter Marthy, the world's record holder, at 6 feet 8-5/8 inches. Last May, Leo Williams, a coloured Muncie High boy, broke the Indiana interscholastic record with a jump of 6 feet, 4-1/2 inches, while in the same meet another Negro lad, Walter Farmer, set a new prep mark in the pole vault of 12 feet 10 inches.

Willis Ward, Charles Drew, and George Beatty have been hurdlers of note: A misfortune snatched from Beatty a place on the 1932 olympic team. Owens' world's record in the 220-yard low hurdles must be held a tribute to his speed as he is not a finished hurdler and does not intend to specialize in the event.

There is thus no running event and few fields events to which Negroes have not contributed some outstanding performer and there is no indication of ineptitude in any event in which no champion has yet appeared. It is to be noted, however, that the sprint and broad jump champions have appeared in a rapid succession, culminating in the present group of contemporaneous performers.

For this reason they have been especially conspicuous in the public eye. It is this prominence which has probably stimulated the notion that these stars might owe their success to some physical attribute peculiar to their race.

Since man has began to measure the quality of his athletic performances with stop-watches and tape he has constantly improved. This has been due not to a betterment of human stock but to experience and better hurture.

Black And White Sprinters

No particular racial or national group has never exercised a monopoly of supremacy in a particular kind of event. The popularity of different events with different groups of people varied and probably always will vary, though not necessarily in the same direction. Negroes have been co-holders but until Owens not single holders of the world's records for the standard sprints.

The split-second differences in the performances of the great Negro and white sprinters of past and present are insignificant from an anthropological standpoint. So are the differences in the achievements of the two races in the broad jump.

The physique of champion Negro and white sprinters in general and of Jesse Owens in particular reveal nothing to indicate that Negroid physical characters are anatomically concerned with the present dominance of Negro athletes in national competition in the short dashes and the broad jump.

There is not a single physical characteristic which all the Negro stars in question have in common which would identify them as Negroes.

Jesse Owens who has run faster and leaped farther than a human being has ever done before does not have what is considered the Negroid type of calf foot and hell bone.

Although the world mark for the broad jump has remained the property of Negro athletes for a surprisingly long period of time, it would seem that the technique of the jump is the only feature involved in the matter of supremacy, for Negro and white sprinters have demonstrated equal speed for the preliminary run.

Chubei Nambu, the retiring world's champion broad jumper, belongs to a people with an anatomical build the opposite of the Negroid in pertinent features. The Japanese are short of stature, short of limb, long thighed, and short legged. If the view that racial anatomy was important in the Negroes' success were correct, these are just the specifications a jumper should have. Hence we see no reason why the first man to jump twenty-seven feet should be a white athlete or the first man to run the mile in four minutes a Negro.

Our Humorist At Large

The piccolo player who walked in his sleep.

Doctor: "I don't like the look of your wife".
Husband: "You're not the only one."

Wife. "I put your shirt on the clothes horse, dear."
Husband. "What were the odds?"

"What made you marry a burglar?"
"I wanted someone quiet about the house."

"I an't the apple putting on airs?"
"Yes, she's going on the stage —in William Tell."

"Dad refused to let George marry me".
"Was he downcast?"
"Yes, four flights of stairs".

Recommended by I. M. S. Doctors

Batliwalla Ague Mixture

And AGUE PILLS

For Malaria, Influenza, Plague, Typhoid and all Sorts of Fevers.

Batliwalla Tonic Pills (Takatka Raja)

(For Rejuvenation.) For any sorts of debility after fever, Gives vigour and strength and makes old man young.

Sole Selling Agents:—

P. M. Patni & Co., Princess St., BOMBAY 2. Telegraphic Address— "LIGATURE."

CRIMES

And Their Detection

(BY GIMINI.)

Crimes may be stated as actions contrary to the laws of a nation, or we may go a bit farther and venture to say that they are actions either prohibited by the laws or prohibited by morality.

It does not mean that if an action is bad in law, it needs must be bad in morality, nor does mean that if a person escapes punishment by the hands of the law, society will let him off without a blemish on his character. There are many instances where a man may be guilty morally and yet innocent legally. You may be morally sure of a man's guilt but it is a different matter when it comes to producing legal evidence of the man's guilt.

Broadly speaking crimes may be divided in two classes. (1) Crimes against person and (2) crimes against property; of course the latter are far in excess to the former.

From times immemorial, attempts have been made to find ways of fighting crimes. Perhaps no science has alvanced so much as the science of crime detections almost all other sciences having contributed towards it. (Even astronomy has been used,—an issue is often raised, whether on a particular night at given time the moon would be up and enough for a man to recognise another person a short distance away.)

Among the many sciences that have contributed to criminology the following may be termed as being of major importance.

FINGER PRINTING.

Fingerprinting may claim a place of importance in fighting crimes. It is an infallible means of identification, as no two finger prints are alike. First thought of by Sir F. Galton they were not used in police work till later on when Sir E. R. Henry put them to use in Bengal, and established a means of classifying all the ten digits of a man's hand. To-day most nations employ Henry's system of classifying fingerprints.

Developing the fingerprints found at the scene of crime is of great importance and for this new ways chemical and others have been devised, till to-day finger-prints on almost all sorts of surfaces could be developed to be photographed.

Even though the fact that no two finger prints are alike is universally accepted, many a time we find the expert being asked the ridiculous question, "Why do you say that no two finger-prints are alike?" and so of course we find him giving the same old theory of probability.

POROSCOPY.

A little different but more or less along the same lines is the finding of Dr Locard. This science is termed poroscopy and is based on the fact that the sweat pores on the ridges of an individual's finger tips and palm prints have no duplicate in the matter of shape, size and relative position. They too are meant for identification but I have no knowledge of them having been offered in evidence in an Indian Court of Law.

BALLISTICS.

Mr. Goddard could be said to be responsible for bullet identification. This science of ballistics is aiding the police of the United States to a great extent. A place where crimes with violence are rampant and the violence is emitted from the business end of a revolver or a tommy gun, the science of ballistics comes in very handy to the investigating officer. The science is based upon the fact that, no two fire-arms with grooves will leave same the groove marks on bullets expelled from them (even though they be of same make and calibre), and that no two firing pins of firearms leave the same mark on the percussion caps of cartridges.

If a bullet is probed out of the body of a dead person and say, it is to be known, which revolver out of some dozen fired the fatal shot, it is no longer difficult to find it out by the aid of photo-micrographs.

Nowadays when some murderers are apt to plead that the blood found on the knife in their possession was there because he had slaughtered a chicken for breakfast or that it was a rust stain or clour, science steps in to frustrate this game. Guicum and some other chemicals are used to find if the stain is blood or not and Tiechmann's test can with certainty show if the blood was human or not. Also when blood (whether human or otherwise) is crystalised, under microscope are seen the crystles, definitely individual to their own class.

MICROSCOPES.

Talking of microscopes, it is a great instrument in the hands of the Sherlock Holmes of to-day. A poacher was once suspected of having killed a rabbit and in support of that a white hair was found sticking to his knife; under microscope it became clear that the hair was that of a sheep and not of a rabbit. Seen through a microscope you can say if a hair was cut by a razor or a scissor or if it was separated by a stroke from a blunt instrument.

The above mentioned and some other mothods are useful in cases where a habitual criminal is not concerned, but for those who make it their business to live on public expense in jail, and when out of it on public's property the modus operandi system —or to abbreviate it the M. O. Dept.—is another spoke in the wheel of crime detection.

It should be known that a criminal as a rule does not change the nature of his offences. A convdence trickester will not go in for robbery, nor will a cat burglar take to picking pockets. He will not do the other thing because he does know the technique of it and if he wants to have a go at a thing of which he knows nothing.

(Continued on page 62)

The Lemonade Sellers

IT WAS an unusually warm day, so Billy decided to sell lemonade. His mother furnished him with the largest container she had. Billy was well on the way to success when his two younger sisters decided that a lemonade stand was more interesting than mud-pies. Consequently, their mother was not left in peace until she had provided the girls with preserve jars, soap-boxes and a liberal supply of lemons and sugar.

Billy's sarcastic remarks anent women in business did not discourage the new cold drink dispensers who set up their stands on either side of him. Though Billy had already sold half his lemonade when his sisters arrived, Madeline's sparkling eyes and enticing smile from then on took in all the customers and Billy made no more sales.

Doris did not sell any drinks, due, no doubt, to the fact that a suspicious gray tinge to her lemonade conveyed the idea that the transition from mud-pies to lemonade had been accomplished without the aid of soap and water. Madeline had disposed of one-third of her stock when Billy suggested that the three merge their interests. Accordingly, the contents of the girls' jars were emptied into Billy's container, but there was too much and a full quart of lemonade overflowed onto the box holding it.

"Now see what you have done!" exclaimed Madeline. "Had you just emptied Doris' jar, there would still be room for seven quarts in your container, while if you had taken my jar alone your lemonade container would lack a gallon and a half of being full."

How many quarts of lemonade did each of the children originally have, it being assumed that the containers of each of the children were filled to the top and no allowance being made for ice?

(For solution see page 64)

THE CRYPTOGRAMMIC SIGN

EARLY Monday morning shoppers were astonished at the sign which confronted them when they entered the department store of Bime & Cellem. The sign was an advertising stunt and a bottle of perfume was given to all who solved it merely by exchanging two letters at a time until the solution was found. After each exchange, however, the sign must be made up of standard English words, though the solver is allowed to shift the spaces as he pleases.

What is the message in the advertising cryptogram?

Conundrums

ALTHOUGH competition is said to be the life of business, there is a time when it has exactly the opposite effect. Can you guess when that is?

• • •

2. What very familiar object has a face but no head?

• • •

3. Twenty-four letters come between A and Z, the first and last letters of the alphabet, but there are times when only three letters separate them. When is it?

• • •

4. What is the difference between a bell and a ladder?

(For solution see page 64)

DEAFNESS

Partial or total and complicated with head noises and other troubles—no matter how long and what causes, cured successfully in four weeks Guaranteed cent per cent success Particulars on request. Kamala Works, Panchpota, Bengal (F).

Hidden Motto of the

THE answer to this acrostic is the motto of a western state. Oddly enough this state may be said to bear the motto of the United States in its name. The motto of the United States is the Latin phrase, "E pluribus unum," meaning "many in one," which translated into the Sioux dialect gives the name of the Indian tribe after which the state was named.

Each of the horizontal rows of squares is to be filled with the letters that spell three five-letter words which interlock. That is, the last two letters of the first word are identical with the first two letters of the second word and the last two letters of the second word are the same as the first two letters of the third word. The 21 letters in the three shaded vertical columns, read downwards, spell the motto. The definitions follow:

1. As it were. To move sideways. Bounds.

2. A weapon. To cause to come. A moderate but disagreeable degree of cold.

3. A fool. Not the same. Sinned.

4. A long seat. A box. To set out.

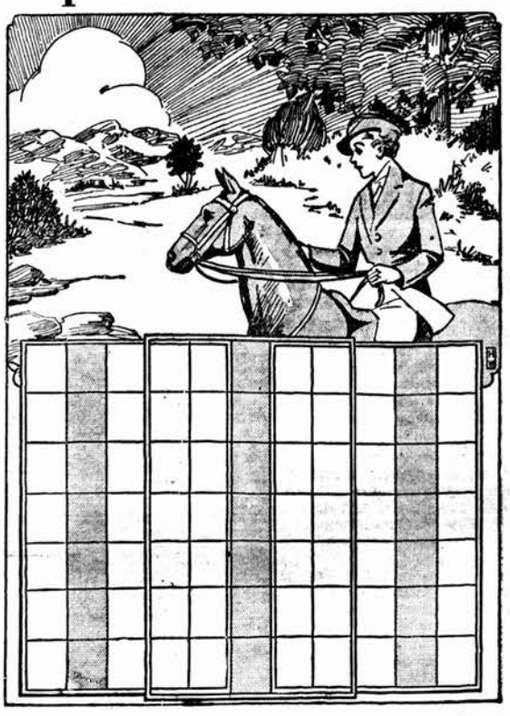
5. A constellation near the north pole. A growth of small trees periodically cut. Watery portion of an animal fluid remaining after coagulation.

6. Nimble. A blood-sucking worm. A South American country.

7. To heat to excess. To collect as a reserved supply. To revolt.

(For solution see page 64)

Triple-Linked Acrostic



CRIMES

(Continued from page 61)

Why! There is the inside of a prison waiting for him.

THE M. O. DEPT.

In this department the criminals are primarily classified according to the crimes they commit, for instance, swindling, house breaking, forgery, etc. Each crime has a separate pigeon-hole; but the swindlers too have different ways of swindling. These gentlemen who have no regard for "quid pro quo" and try to get something for nothing have invented all sorts of different methods of swindling people by the get-rich-quick methods, that their fertile brains can think out. All these different ways adopted by different swindlers are sub-classified. To cite an instance, there are swindlers who sell golden (!) bangals—and they are pretty thick ones too—for next to nothing. Then there are men who know the black magic by which they can put one ten rupee note at one end of their magic box and while the sucker has closed his eyes and is reciting some mysterious words, two ten rupee notes come out at the other end of the box! Only that when the eyes are really closed the box and the magician disappear, altogether. There are indeed people who fall in for simpler tricks than this one, where it is a question of getting rich quick.

All these different types of swindlers are sub-classified in the swindler's pigeon-hole. The same applies to the primary classes of burglary and other crimes.

AN INSTANCE.

A house is broken into. The investigating officer finds that the bolts of the outer door are cut and the latch removed. Inside, he finds that the cupboard has been broken open by a jemmy, and the burglar having special partiality for glittering things, has removed all jewels.

The officer looks in the house-breaking pigeon-hole looks for the sub-class where the crooks cause an entree by the front door (as against the back door or the window); in this sub-class he will again look for those who open the door by cutting the bolts (as against breaking open the look). In this class he will look for those who are in the habit of using a jemmy for opening cupboards and the like. By this process his search is narrowed down to a few persons. After that it is a simple matter to find the culprit.

With these and a heap of other odds against a criminal—space does not permit to write about other things—what chance has he of escaping? Very few indeed. Still crimes are being committed and will be committed so long as the criminal thinks himself more clever than the police. And so long as unemployment persists. The later cause contributes towards making new criminals. Of course heridity and environment play a part but that is a different story. Whatever it may be crimes will be committed despite ample evidence that CRIME DOES NOT PAY.

NAMES

(By BEN MOHINDAR, B.A.).

While Governments and industrial processes are growing more and more complex, there seem to be definite tendencies towards simplicity in social life. The decoration shop has lost its carpets, the studio element has disappeared; bald but attractive furnishings remain. Yet names continue to be confusing and big. Why?

I have never been able to understand what sense there is in names which run into tens of letters. Among South Indians, we come across some rare examples of chain-names. There are, for instance, Vijayraghavachariar (17 letters), Ramaswami Reddiar (16), Venkatarangja (14). Why each of these cannot be reduced to Chariar, Reddiar and Rangiya without losing anything, I do not know. Again, among the Mongoloid races, names are not only long but jaw-breaking. Such, for example, as Liu Chih-Yi and Chen Hsi-Hsien. I think the latter would be best shortened as Sin-Sin!

Sometimes, Muhammadans become enthusiastic too. A classic example is Mirza Assadullah Khan (19). Even their ordinary names are long—Sikandar Hyat Khan (16) and Ahmad Yar Khan Daultana (20.)

The system of two and even three (sometimes four) first names was originated, I believe, by the Christians and subsequently adopted by the followers of other religions. Their contribution to name complications, therefore, was great. What difference is there if instead of James Henry Albert Thomas (22) the same person were known as only James Thomas? Or if Milicent Dairy Blything (22) were called Mill Blyth—would she lose any of her charm?

In this age, the simplification of names is an important problem. With the progressive growth of internationalism, I am convinced that names, too, will be levelled out to a simple uniformity. But this may happen, of course, only in centuries. Meanwhile, people should strive after name simplicity.

Checker "Solitaire"

There are times when the old standbys, such as checkers and lotto begin to pall and the person who can devise new games with these two old pastimes will find himself popular. Here is an entertaining game that can be played with a checkerboard and the counters from a lotto game, or pencil and paper.

The first player selects certain of the numbered counters and places them on squares of the board. The second player is to pick up these counters by moving from square to square with the king's move (one square at a time in any direction). He can start wherever he wishes, but in order to pick up a counter his move onto that square must coincide with the number on the counter. That is, a counter marked four must be picked up on the fourth move, etc.

Of course, a player cannot move onto the same square twice and in order to prevent this, he should place a blank counter or a checker on every square to which he moves. The player is credited with the numbers on the counters he picks up and, when he cannot move any further, the board is cleared and he puts down the counters for the other player to pick up. The accompanying drawing enables anyone to play this game. Mark the moves with a pencil and try to account for all numbers.

CIGARETTE CARD COLLECTION

Becomes A Rival To Philately

LONDON, (By Mail).

Are you a collector of cigarette cards?

If so, you are one of a rapidly increasing band of enthusiasts, now numbering many thousands, whho are taking their hobby more and more seriously.

For cigarette card collecting is becoming a serious rival to philately, and the search for a rare old "Lambert and Butler Birds and Eggs' is as vigorous as that for a new copy of the famous "British Guiana" stamp.

"Collecting started about 44 years ago," an official of the London Cigarette Card Company—perhaps the largest "clearing house" of cards in the world—informed a "Morning Post" representative recently, "but it only got fully into its stride after the War.

"Now it has passed the stage of grubby little boys—although of course, they are still collectors—and has become a serious hobby. There must be about 6,000 different sets in the world, and they are being added to, in Great Britain alone, at the rate of 120 sets a year."

The hobby is just as international in its scope as philately, and cards are being issued in all the five continents, and practically every country in the world.

The leading English manufacturers issue, on the average, four new sets a year, and of each set one firm alone prints 450,000,000 copies. Millions of these cards are thrown away and lost or are "collected" by children, who in most instances spoil their value by making them dirty.

Values are rapidly rising, although as yet sets bring nothing like the same return as stamps. The most expensive sets at the moment are worth about £12; for this sum you can buy, for instance, a complete "Bucktrout Around the World" or a "Wills Cricketers (1896)." Other sets range in price from £10 down to sixpence, although there are a few individual cards that are worth much more.

There is a magazine entirely devoted to 'cartophily,' in which problems are learnedly discussed by experts and frauds detected.

Germany issues the largest sets, sometimes ranging up to 500 while the English companies are content with 50.

People are judging the freshness of cigarettes by the cards, and many packets are returned to tobacconists because the cards they contain are out of date.

For every one serious 'cartophilist' in 1930 there are 25 now, and the total number is estimated at nearly one hundred thousand.

WOMAN PRAYS FOR DEAN INGE'S DEATH

The Very Rev. William Ralph Inge, former dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, disclosed last month that a woman had advised him that she is praying for his death.

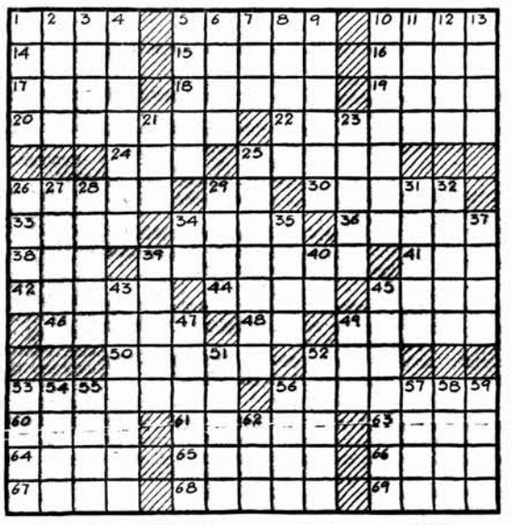
Dean Inge said that the woman wrote:

"I am praying for your death. I have been very successful in two other cases."

He commented that he did not believe miracles were wrought by prayer in the field of nature.

The 76-year-old clergyman told the story to the churchmen's conference at Oxford.

The Cross-Word Puzzle *With Questions and Answers*



HORIZONTAL

1—On the summit.
5—Pincerlike organ.
10—Make earnest entreaty.
14—Monk of Tibet.
15—What is the second in size of the Great Lakes?
16—Part of a Teutonic alphabet.
17—Biblical name.
18—Homeric epic.
19—Species of pier.
20—A town in Dooly County, Georgia.
22—Who wrote "An American Tragedy"?
24—Unit.
25—Utilizers.
26—Grassy surface of land.
29—Of a point in space.
30—Twist.
33—Membrane.
34—Land held in absolute independence.
36—What was the given name of the dramatist who wrote "The Importance of Being Earnest"?
38—Cloth measure.
39—Gayer.
41—Anglo-Saxon money of account.
42—Set.
44—What is the only independent country on the Indo-China Peninsula?
45—Cease.
46—Trap.
48—Indian madder used for dyeing turbans red.
49—Landlords.
50—Transfers.
52—Distant.
53—More verdant.
56—What poet wrote "Spoon River Anthology"?
60—Bellow.
61—Nautical.
63—Mental image.
64—In addition.
65—Former Russian rulers.
66—Paradise.
67—Part of the verb "to be".
68—Fuel.
69—Auction.

VERTICAL

1—Who was president who succeeded Lincoln?
10—Lauds.
11—Hastens.
12—Poker term.
13—Period of time
21—Conclusion.
23—Mistake.
25—Ideal states.
26—Short distance.
27—Who wrote "The Shape of Things to Come"?
28—What is the missing part of the name of the great American poet: Edgar Poe?
29—In what mountain system is the Matterhorn?
31—Natives of Scotland.
32—Playing cards.
34—Lava.
35—Face of a watch.
37—Smart blows.
39—Wading bird.
40—Printer's measure.
43—Of what county in Texas is Brownsville the county-seat?
45—Sallies of troops.
47—Occurrences.
48—Possesses.
51—Obliterate.
52—Untrue.
53—Seize.
54—Actor's part.
55—Comfort.
56—Who, in Roman mythology, was the god of war?
57—Old Norse work.
58—Lively dance.
59—Of sound mind.
62—The front rank of an army on the march.

(The solution of this puzzle will appear in our issue of next Sunday)

Solve the Anagrams in Rhymes

HOW GOOD are you at juggling letters? You can easily find out by solving the six anagrams in rhymes which afford an excellent test of your ability to solve "head-breakers" of this kind.

Each of the six couplets contain a clue to the anagram word which is found by removing a certain letter and then re-arranging the remaining letters to spell the suggested word. Write each removed letter in the first space of each horizontal row of squares and the letters of each anagram word in the remaining squares of each horizontal row. The verses follow:

A letter deleted from farce will bring
A word that causes so much worrying.
Now if a letter you drop from archer,
You may get some pains from lengthy marches.
From roast a letter's elimination
Will show you a speck from a constellation.
If next from kings a letter is released,
You'll have a thin cover of man and beast.
From poster a letter deleted doth spell
A doorway to a great citadel.
Now when all dropped letters are placed just right
Croaking old bactrians hop into sight.

(For solution see page 64)

FOR CHILDREN AND ADULTS

One of the safest, and surest ways to keep *clean inside* is to take a regular dose of Castor Oil. And there is no better, no purer castor oil obtainable in India than Swastik Medicinal Castor Oil. It is used in many of the largest hospitals and Government institutions . . it is tasteless and odourless . . gentle in action and guaranteed 100 per cent pure. For grown-ups and children alike there is no better method of *internal cleanliness*

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"I do a great deal of my thinking while playing golf," says a clergyman. And only the fact that he is a clergyman prevents him from putting his thoughts into words.

* * * *

"The man who is prepared to live dangerously will probably go far." says a psychologist. Especially if his idea of living dangerously is to experiment with explosives.

* * * *

David (aged nine) is struggling with physics: "Tell me, daddy," he asked the other day, "what makes the world go round? Is it the force of gratitude?"

* * * *

Him: "Well, I suppose you're plenty angry because I came home with this black eye last night."

Her (sweetly): "Not at all, dear. You may not remember it, but when you came home you didn't have that black eye."

* * * *

Teacher—"Yes, go on, Tommy After the horse comes the motor-car, and (prompting) after the motorcar comes the—"

Tommy (whose father has a car) —"Instalment man, miss."

* * * *

The top sergeant sang out just before the company was dismissed:

"All those fond of music step, two paces forward."

With visions of a soft job in the regimental band, half a dozen men stepped out.

The sergent growled:

"Now then, you six mugs, get busy and carry that piano up to the top floor of the officers' quarters."

* * * *

For three weeks he had borne all the horrors of the annual house-cleaning without a murmur. Then his patience gave way.

"And you," sobbed his wife; "you used to say I was your queen."

"Yes," he responded, with a wild glare in his eye, "but when a man finds that his queen has used his tobacco jar for pale oak varnish and his meerschaum pipe for a tack hammer he begins to grasp the advantages of a republic."

* * * *

"Are all the news cameramen ready?" asked the judge.

"Yes, your honour."

"Lights O.K.?"

"Yes, your honour."

"Sound O.K.?"

"Yes, your honour."

"Then, let justice take its course."

WHITE LEPROSY and LEUCODERMA

A few days' application of this medicine cures white leprosy and leucoderma radically. Get rid of these horrible diseases by application of this medicine in spite of failure by hundreds of Hakims, Doctors, Kavirajas, and advertisers. Rs. 500 rewarded if proved fallible. Price Rs. 2.

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NO MORE CASTOR OIL

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Cheerful Idiot (to man with bandaged foot): "You have hurt your foot?"

Fed-up-one: "No, my head—but when I walk the bandage slips."

* * * *

Little Dorothy—"There was a strange man called to see you today".

Father—"Did he have a bill?"

Dorothy—"No, papa; he just had a plain, ordinary nose".

* * * *

"What's that? Why I sent my cheque several days ago. Didn't you get it?"

"Yes, twice. Once from you and once from the bank."

* * * *

A man who took a great pride in his lawn found this year, to his dismay, a heavy crop of dandelions. He tried every known device to get rid of them.

As his efforts were unsuccessful, it occurred to him finally that as the Government was helping the farmer and rendering so many services, he should write to the Department of Agriculture about his dandelions.

So he depicted in a letter his woes at great length, enumerating all the things he had tried and done, and ended: "What shall I do now?"

In due course came a reply, stating, "We suggest you learn to love them."

* * * *

The British Legion is smiling at the story of a young wife who exclaimed to her husband: "Just think, John, it's just two years since our wonderful honeymoon to the Legion Conference in Weston-super-Mare—remember the glorious day we spent on the sand?"

"Yes, I remember," said the glum husband. "But little did we think then that we would be spending our second anniversary on the rocks",

* * * *

"This suit I'm wearing", said the young clubman, "is wonderful. It has a story".

"I don't see that it's different from any other", said a fellow clubman.

"Then I'll tell you" said the first. "The wool was taken from sheep in Australia and brought by ship to England. The cloth was made in Yorkshire, and the suit in London".

"What about it?"

"Well, doesn't it strike you as wonderful that all those people concerned should have lived on something that isn't paid for yet?"

* * * *

It was the evening of an interesting family event, and the master of the house, who hoped it would be a son, anxiously awaited the doctor. When he entered the room the father seized him by the arm and demanded: "Is it a boy or a girl?"

"Tr-tr-tr——" gasped the doctor, who stuttered rather badly.

"Triplets!"

"Qu-qu-qu——" stammered the doctor.

"Quadruplets!"

"No-no-no. Tr-tr-try to take it qu-qu-quietly. It's a girl".

* * * *

A light company's inspector called on the busy housewife to repair a defect in the lighting apparatus.

"You're not always troubled with poor light, are you?" he asked.

"Oh, no", replied the housewife, "not always".

"Ah," murmured the inspector, "I thought so. It's only a certain times—eh?"

"Yes, only after dark".

A famous millionaire mentions that money does not make for happiness. Still, it does enable a man to be miserable in comfort.

* * * *

Conductor—"How old is that boy?"

Father—"Four".

Conductor—"He looks eight!"

Father—"Can I help it if he worries?"

* * * *

"Gentlemen" said the retiring chairman, "I am indeed grateful for the kind praise which you have bestowed on my work as chairman during the past year. I can only say that I have done my best to steer a clear course between partiality on the one hand and impartiality on the other hand".

* * * *

Two trick questions used in a scientific intelligence test in Omaha recently were supposed to be unanswerable, but a University of Iowa graduate had no difficulty with them. Here they are, with his answers:

"How long", read the question, "is a piece of string?"

"A piece of string" said the bright boy from Iowa, "is twice the distance between the centre and either end".

Think that one over.

"How far" read the second question "can a dog run into the woods?"

To which the young Iowan answered: "A dog can run only halfway into the woods. After that, he is running out of the woods"

The joke was on the scientists.

* * * *

The Mayor of a Western city was summoned to unveil a statue of a famous General in a neighbouring town, and on his return from the ceremony a lady said to him:

"Is the General's statue pretty?"

"So-so," said the Mayor. "So-so."

"Is it an equestrian statue?" she went on.

"Equestrian?" said he, "Well—er—not particularly."

* * * *

Magistrate—The serious charge of chicken stealing is preferred against you. Uncle Rastus.

Uncle Rastus—Do de indictment say "chicken stealin'," yo honah?

Magistrate—Yes.

Uncle Rastus—Den de indictment am defektive, yo honah. It was a turkey ah stole. I demand a habeus corpus and take advantage of the teknumcalities ob de law.

* * * *

Little Smiggs ordered his meal and waited patiently to be served. Half-way through the second course the waiter came quietly to the table.

"Excuse me, sir," he whispered, "but I'd advise you not to hurry with your meal."

"Good gracious," said little Smiggs "why shouldn't I?"

"Well, sir," replied the waiter, "you're sitting on a prize-fighter's hat, but he doesn't know it yet."

* * * *

A group of men were discussing evolution and the origin of man. One of the party remained silent, when a companion turned to him and demanded his opinion.

"I ain't goin' to say," he replied, "I remember as 'ow Henry Green and me thrashed that out once before and it's settled as far as I'm concerned."

"But what conclusion did you come to!"

"Well," he said slowly, "we didn't arrive at the same conclusion—no, we didn't. Henry arrived at the 'orspital an' me at the police station."

Exasperated teacher (to dull class)—Now, children, if the donkey's head points to the north, where does his tail point to?

Small boy (bravely).—To the ground, miss.

* * * *

"Mummy, why must the orchestra eat in the interval?"

"I don't know what they do. Why do you ask?"

"Cos the programme says that the second half of the concert will be played by a fuller orchestra."

* * * *

Guest—Your hotel reminds me of music.

Proprietor (much amused)—Because it soothes the senses?

Guest—Nope. Because it's a vile inn!

* * * *

"Well, the upshot of it was that it took me ten years to discover that I had absolutely no talent for writing novels."

"You gave up?"

"Oh, no; by that time I was too well known."

* * * *

Nurse had occasion to visit Johnny's mother. When she left the house Johnny was the not very proud brother of twins. This did not please him at all; he felt his nose was put out of joint.

Sometime later Johnny's parents moved to a neighbouring village, and in her visits Nurse came across Johnny at one of the schools.

'Hello, young man," she said, "have you come to live here?"

"Yes," said Johnny, "but I'm not showing you which is our house this time."

* * * *

The motor lorry had chosen one of the busiest parts of the city, wherein to break down.

For 20 minutes or more the driver had had his head tucked beneath the bonnet trying to locate the source of the trouble, but without success.

An ancient looking street trader, who had been quietly watching the proceedings, suddenly exclaimed: "Try flooding her, mate! !"

The lorry driver, who had tried flooding the carburetor and everything else, raised his head, looked round at his watchers, and groaned, "'Ark at ole Noah!"

SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

Triple Acrostic: The letters in in the shaded squares spell the words of the sentence. Under God The People Rule, which is the motto of the state of South Dakota. The words in the horizontal rows are: 1. Quasi, Sidle, Leaps. 2. Knife, Fetch, Chill. 3. Idiot, Other, Erred. 4. Bench, Chest, Start. 5. Draco, Copse, Serum. 6. Agile, Leach, Chile. 7. Roast, Store, Rebel.

Cryptogram Sign: Changing bat and fur to but and far, sour and rainy to your and rains, sate and gale to gate and sale and "b" and "t" in tub the following words are obtained: But, I, Your, But, Gate, Sale, Car, Bog, Far, Rains. Then changing gate and rains to rate and gains, but and your to buy and tour, but and car to cut and bar, the following words are spelled: Buy, I, Tour, Cut, Rate, Sale, Bar, Bog, Far, Gains. Changing bar and far to far and bar, far and bog to for and bag and I and bag to a and big the cryptogram sign is found to read: Buy at our cut rate sale for big bargains.

Conundrums: 1. When a counterfeiter tries to compete with the government in making money. 2. A clock. 3. The present instance when the word "and" comes between them. 4. One is rung and the other has rungs.

Mixed Drinks: Billy had 28 quarts. Madeline had 12 quarts and Doris had 17 quarts.

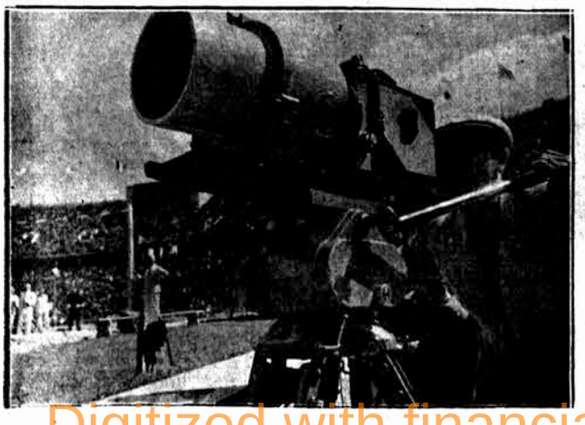
Anagrams: The words are: Care, Aches, Star, Skin, Porte. The five removed letters spell FROGS.

Il Duce earns two bits: Covered with dust and perspiration he is photographed as he threshes the wheat in a Pontine farm. After an hour's work well done he pocketed the equivalent of twenty-five cents.

"Ready to dive": A salvage worker at the Bombay Docks.

Camera looks at a King: An excellent close-up study of King Edward VIII of England as he returned the salute of port officials at Trogio during his cruise along the Dalmatian Coast.

Cheering thousands throng the side-walks of Cleveland's "Harlem" as Jesse Owens, Ohio state's ebony flash, parades in triumph, on his return from the Olympic Games where he made history. Governor Martin L. Davey of Ohio and Mayor Burton of Cleveland tendered an official greeting to the hero.



The Giant Photographer's Gun used in taking pictures at Olympic Stadium.

Hitler addressing the Naz' Party Rally at Nuremberg.

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